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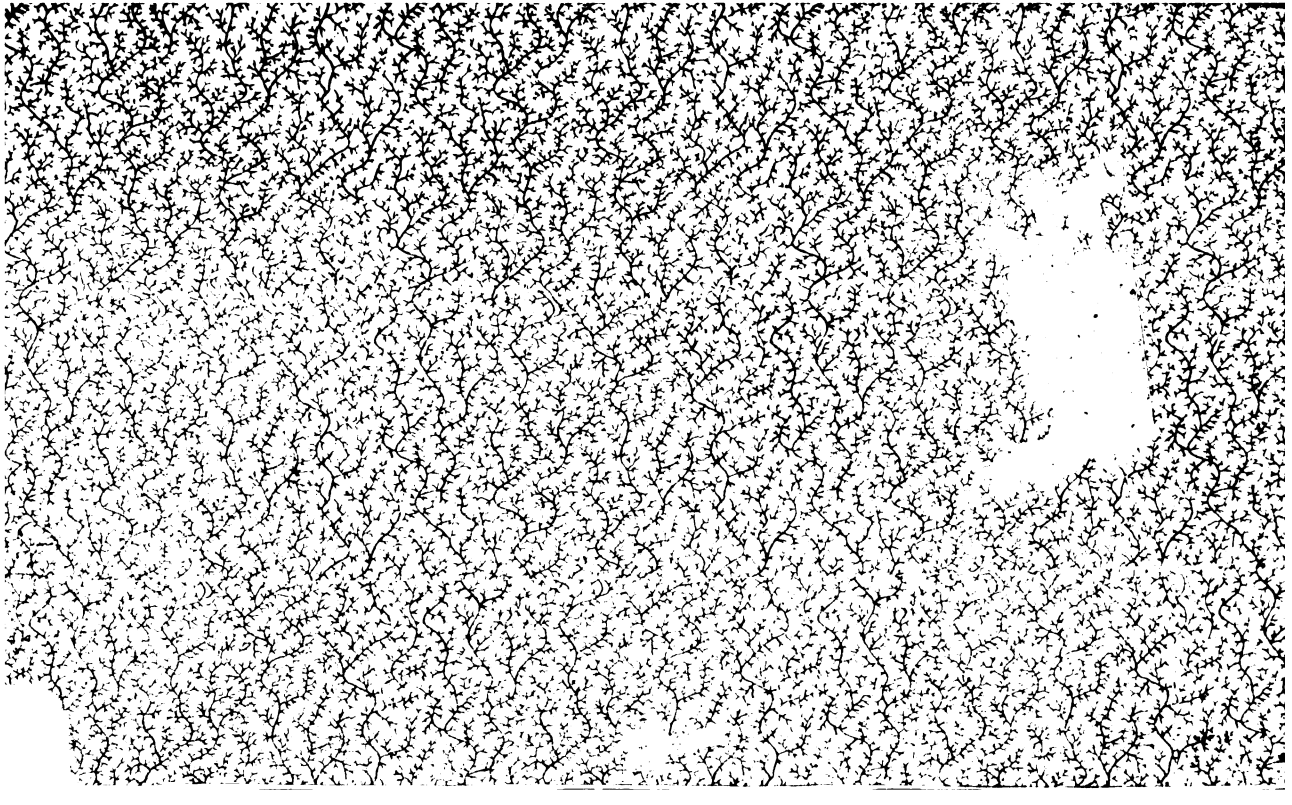

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

STATE OFFICERS

AND

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

IN 1859;

BY

WM. D. MURPHY,

AUTHOR OF "BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, &C., 1858."

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INTRODUCTION.

"'Tis in books the chief
Of all perfections, to be plain and brief."

One year ago, amid the cares and perplexities of an early advent upon a professional career, the Author found time to issue a work similar to this, and the favor with which it was received by the public has now encouraged him to repeat the enterprise. His chief object then, as it is now, was to furnish impartial, truthful, and condensed biographical sketches of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Officers, and Members of both branches of the Legislature, and in this, at least, he has again been eminently successful. The work is perfectly reliable, even as to the most unimportant dates, and hence becomes as much a book of reference as any thing else.

The necessity of an index to the work, it will be observed, has been entirely obviated by the alphabetical order in which the Senators and Members of Assembly have been respectively arranged.

ПВВУВА
МВПС
МЕЛАСВК

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,

GOVERNOR.

Mr. Morgan is one of those men not uncommon in this country, who pursue their course quietly through life, doing well and earnestly whatever they undertake. His career has been that of a successful merchant, and though he has for many years taken a deep interest, and an active part, in State and National politics, he has never held any important public office, except that of State Senator, till his promotion to the distinguished position he now occupies.

Gov. Morgan was born in the town of Washington, Berkshire County, Mass., on the 8th of February, 1811. His father, Jasper Morgan, resided in that town till 1822, when he removed with his family to Windsor, Connecticut, where he is still living at a ripe old age. Until he had reached his seventeenth year, Edwin passed his life very much as the sons of New England farmers generally do — in tilling the soil and going to school. But with his common school education, a capital of thirty-seven and half cents, and a firm determination to succeed in life, by his industry and integrity, he went forth to seek his fortune, in 1828, in Hartford, Conn. The young men of the present day will doubtless smile, at hearing that he bound himself to a Hart-

ford trader, at a salary of $60 for the first year, $75 for the second year, and $100 for the third year. But during his clerkship, and when only nineteen years of age, an incident occurred which exhibits, in a marked degree, his real character. A trip to the great city was not then made with such facility as at this time, but as he had served for two or three years in the store, and acquired the confidence of his employer, he was permitted to go to New York, and, to combine business with pleasure, was intrusted to make sundry purchases of tea, sugar, etc., and also corn, which was then becoming an article of import, instead of export. The visit was made, and Edwin returned in due time, coming home by the old stage route. After being greeted and welcomed, his employer inquired as to the corn. The price was very satisfactory, but his employer doubted if the article would be of good quality at so low a rate. Edwin immediately drew a handful, first from one pocket and then from another, as samples, and the old gentleman expressed his approbation. It had been usual for the dealers to purcase two or three hundred bushels at a time, and he then inquired of Edwin as to the quantity, but was nonplused by the answer, that he had bought two cargoes, and that the vessels were probably in the river. "Why, Edwin," said the astonished old gentleman, "what are we to do with two cargoes of corn? Where can we put it? Where can we dispose of it?" "Oh!" replied Edwin, "I have disposed of all that you don't want, at an advance; I have shown the samples to Messrs. A. B., who wish three hundred bushels C. & Co., three hundred bushels, etc., etc. I could have disposed of three cargoes if I had had them. I stopped in the stores as I came from the stage office and made sales."

It was a new phase, and out of the old routine, but the gains and results were not to be questioned. The following morning Edwin was at the store, as always, in season, and had taken the broom to sweep out the counting room, when his employer entered. "I think," said he, "you had better put aside the broom; we will find some one else to do the sweeping. A man who can go to New York, and on his own responsibility purchase two cargoes, and make sale of them without counseling with his principal, can be otherwise more advantageously employed. It is best that he should become a partner in the firm for which he is doing so much." Although not of age, he was forthwith taken into partnership, and from that day to this, success has marked all his operations.

Shortly after attaining his majority, Gov. Morgan was elected a member of the City Council of Hartford. In 1833 he was married to Miss Waterman, of that place, by whom he has one surviving child—a son of mature years; and in Dec. 1836, removed to the city of New York, where he established himself as a wholesale grocer. He was prudent, and used his small capital—$4000—with sagacity and discretion. He was thus enabled to pass through the trying times of 1837–'42 without disaster, and gradually to increase his fortune, until now he ranks among the richest merchants of the city, the house of E. D. Morgan & Co., standing among the first in New York. He occupied a prominent position in that city for many years before he cared about assuming public duties. At length, in 1849, at the request of many gentlemen of his political faith, he became a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. In that year, as is well known, the cholera broke out and raged with fearful violence throughout the metropolis. At that

time he was one of the Sanitary Commmittee, and upon him devolved particularly the duty of providing hospitals for the sick; but instead of leaving the city, and seeking safety and repose in the country, he remained at his post, and for nearly four months devoted a large share of each day to administering to the wants of the afflicted.

In 1850, Gov. Morgan was elected to the Senate from the city of New York, and was re-elected in 1852. He, at once, distinguished himself in that body as a correct business man, speaking rarely but to the point, and devoting himself assiduously to the less obtrusive but more useful duties of his position. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has been one of its most honored and active members. He was for some years chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, and was, up to the time of his nomination for Governor, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, which position he had occupied since the organization of that party. He was one of the officers of the Pittsburg National Convention in the winter of 1855, which was the first practical step taken for the establishment of the National character of the Republican party, and was then chosen chairman of the National Committee, a post which he still holds. He occupied the position of one of the Commissioners of Emigration some two years, but resigned the place after his election as Governor.

It may, perhaps, be creditable to Gov. Morgan here to state, that more than eighteen years ago, when public sentiment was just beginning to arouse on the subject of temperance, he became convinced that the traffic in intoxicating liquors was wrong, and though not then nor now a professed temperance man, he and his firm from that time abandoned the sale of wines and liquors,

which was then universally considered a legitimate part of a grocer's business.

In person the Governor is tall and stoutly built, with strongly marked features, and exhibits a uniform habit of devoting himself earnestly and efficiently to the discharge of his official duties. Although possessing enlarged and liberal views, he usually forms his own opinions, and though not having a college education, is thoroughly acquainted with the history of the country and her civil and religous institutions. The duties of his office will doubtless be fulfilled during his term of service with conscientiousness, promptness, and fidelity to those political tenets of which he is an ardent and prominent adherent.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Lieut. Gov. Campbell is a native of the pleasant little village of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., where he was born in the year 1809, and where he now resides. He is a son of the late Robert Campbell, Sr., who died in 1849, and who emigrated to this country from Scotland, and settled in the town of Bath, as early as 1794. He followed the honest occupation of a farmer, and was, in every respect, a fair representative of the very best type of Scottish character.

Mr. Campbell was educated chiefly at the Geneva Academy and College. He then received a thorough course of legal training, and at once entered upon the practice of law, in his native village, where he has always since been engaged in his profession, with the

exception of a short time which he passed at Auburn. As a lawyer he is sagacious and able, and although making no pretensions to forensic display, never fails to express himself with plainness and force. He possesses a clear, strong, logical mind, and is liberal, though tenacious, in the maintainance of his own opinions. He is now engaged in farming and in the pursuit of his profession, and has been eminently successful in both. Although not ambitious of political notoriety, he has been an active and very influential politician in the county of Steuben, from his early youth up. He has an unfeigned aversion to office, prefering to devote himself exclusively to the private management of his party, in which he has proven himself an adept, and has almost invariably refused to allow his name to be used for that purpose. He was, however, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, where he took a prominent and influential part in behalf of the notorious "Stop and Tax Law," and is now a Regent of the University. He was always a bold, fearless, and uncompromising member of the Democratic party until the Buffalo schism, when he became identified with the friends of Mr. Van Buren, many of whom have since, like himself, joined the Republican ranks.

Mr. Campbell's personal appearance is that of a man who is in the full enjoyment of matured intellectual powers and a sound, unimpaired physical constitution. He is rather below the medium size, with dark blue eyes, dark brown hair, head and features finely formed, and has a cool and deliberate, though firm and uncompromising, expression of countenance which at once gives assurance of the man. He is married, and occupies a deservedly high position both in the social and political world. He has now just barely entered upon

his new and responsible position of presiding officer of the Senate, but will doubtless soon prove himself a worthy successor of such distinguished men as De Witt Clinton, John Taylor, Erastus Root, Edward P. Livingston, Daniel S. Dickinson, Hamilton Fish, and Sanford E. Church.

STATE OFFICERS.

GIDEON J. TUCKER,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Tucker was born in the Fifth Ward of New York city ("beneath the shadow of old St. John's church steeple" as he is accustomed to say,) in the year 1827, and is the youngest State officer ever elected or appointed in the State. His father's family are of English extraction, having been among the early settlers of Maryland, and on his mother's side he is of "New York Dutch" descent.

Mr. Tucker received a classical education, and entered for the bar. He read law in the offices of Francis B. Cutting and Stephen Cambreleng, and received his license to practice, from the Supreme Court, in 1848. He was, however, early allured from the rigid profession of the law into the more enticing pursuit of politics. While a law student, he had taken no inconsiderable interest in the partisan affairs of the day, and especially during the sessions of the Constitutional Convention in 1846, had frequently contributed to the newspaper discussions to which its action gave rise. In this and the following year he was constantly writing for the political press, almost always anonymously.

In 1851 Mr. Tucker was nominated for the Assembly, in the ward (forming by itself an Assembly District) in which he was born, which was then one of the strongest

Whig districts in the city. He was defeated, though running far in advance of his ticket. In the same year he suffered a more important, and, indeed, overwhelming pecuniary reverse, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, upon a law suit involving the will of a relative under which he was a considerable legatee. He then abandoned the law, perhaps in disgust, and seeking other employment, solicited and received from Comptroller Wright an appointment to a clerkship in his office at Albany.

In the Comptroller's department Mr. Tucker spent over a year at the desk, adding to his income meanwhile by contributions to the *Albany Argus*, then edited by Sherman Croswell. In the mean time the division in the Democratic ranks had widened, and while the Comptroller adhered to the section known as the "Softs," Mr. Tucker, with the *Argus*, belonged to that called the "Hards." Not deeming it honorable for him to retain his position in Mr. Wright's office, under such circumstances, Mr. Tucker resigned; and while the Comptroller accepted the resignation, he most generously and courteously expressed his regret at the separation, and the personal intercourse of the two gentlemen has always remained on the kindest and most friendly footing.

Mr. Tucker was soon after tendered a valuable appointment by Collector Bronson, in the New York Custom House, but, preferring an editorial to an official position, he purchased the interest of Edwin Croswell in "The Albany Argus," and fully entered the editorial list, to take part in the conflict of factions which followed. During 1853 and 1854, his pen was active in the political columns of the *Argus*. He was one of the earliest and boldest champions of the Kansas-

Nebraska bill, which he defended with much zeal. After the defeat of Judge Bronson, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, in 1854, however, Messrs. Croswell & Tucker were compelled to part with their interest in the *Argus*, and the latter returned to his native city, where he founded and began to edit the New York *Daily News*. This paper immediately took rank as the leading organ of the "Hard" wing of the Democratic party.

In 1856 Mr. Tucker was chosen one of the delegates from his section of the state, to attend the Cincinnati Presidential convention. While actively employed in the exciting campaign which followed, he was compelled by failing health to temporarily withdraw from his editorial labors, and his retirement from the *News* was announced in the columns of that paper on the 1st of September, 1856. Relieved from this incessant care and responsibility, he rapidly recovered his health, and a winter spent at Washington, in more genial climate, quite restored it. In the spring of 1857 he was unanimously elected one of the "Sachems" of the Tammany society, doubtless the most influential political association in the United States. This election of Mr. Tucker is said to be the first unanimous election of a "Sachem" to be found in the records of that society.

In the Democratic State convention, which assembled at Syracuse on the 10th of September, 1857, Mr. Tucker's name was brought forward with unusual unanimity, for the nomination of Secretary of State. There were double delegations from New York city, contesting each other's right to seats, and dissentients upon all other questions, but every delegate claiming to represent that city was friendly to Mr. Tucker's nomination. Delegates from the rural districts were equally unanimous in

his favor, and he received, upon the call of the roll, the votes of one hundred and twenty of the one hundred and twenty eight delegates composing the convention, a most flattering and unequivocal compliment. The campaign which followed is fresh in the recollection of all. Mr. Tucker received the highest vote cast for any candidate upon the state ticket, and was elected by the largest plurality.

Mr. Tucker is a man of courteous and affable demeanor, but frank in his manners and expressions. In political matters he is prompt, decided and inflexible. Whether he has been on the right or the wrong side in politics, it belongs not here to discuss, but this much may safely be averred—he has always been on the *same* side. Like most men of the pen, he is not an orator, a natural diffidence preventing him from speech-making. He is a rapid and accurate reporter, and his reports of Legislative proceedings in the *Argus* of 1853 and '54 were considered inferior only to those of Mr. Croswell. As an editor he holds a distinguished rank. His writings are brilliant and argumentative, while free from personal acrimony and virulence. Among the members of the editorial profession, of all politics and all shades of opinion, he is universally and deservedly popular, and there are perhaps few men in public life who can boast a wider circle of personal friends. He entered, at the age of thirty, upon the administration of an office, which has numbered among its many illustrious incumbents, such statesmen as John A. Dix, John C. Spencer, Samuel Young, and Nathanial S. Benton. This distinction he had bravely won for himself, at so unusual an age, by consistency of principle and fidelity to friends.

Mr, Tucker's administration at the office he holds has been eminently satisfactory. His courtesy, promptness,

and liberality commend him to all. As a member of the Canal Board he has advocated, at all times, the reduction of tolls upon frieghts to the very lowest practicable figure, and it was by his efforts that the great reduction of tolls in the spring of 1858 was carried through the Board. The result of the measure has more than met the expectations of its advocates, the aggregate of tolls having increased some $65,000, in spite of the diminution of rates. Business has been attracted to the Canals which the high tariff of toll is claimed to have driven to the railroads.

Mr. Tucker, along with his colleague the Comptroller, has also been the means of effecting a saving in the expenditure for legislative printing, of some $50,000 annually, and a contract to that effect has been signed by them. This last named sum, it should be remembered, would alone pay the salary of the Secretary of State for twenty years.

Mr. Tucker, in addition to these high public services, has introduced many reforms and improvements into the administration of his office. Business is systematized, till its execution almost resembles the working of machinery. The annual reports are ready long before their usual time. The daily work is finished up with a regularity and rapidity new to the State Hall. Every body works as the Secretary himself works—like an editor—that is to say, unintermittingly.

Mr. Tucker will retire at the expiration of his present term of office, on the 1st of January, 1860, with the reputation, every where admitted, of a faithful, efficient, and economical public servant.

SANFORD E. CHURCH.

COMPTROLLER.

Mr. Church is a native of Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., where he was born on the 18th of April, 1815. He is of English descent, and his parents were originally from Connecticut. When he was quite young his father removed to Monroe county, and in 1834 to Orleans county where he still resides. Mr. Church received an academical education principally at the Monroe academy, and at the age of twenty, located himself at Albion, Orleans county, where he has always since lived. He was a deputy in the county clerk's office, at that place, during which time he began the study of law, and in the spring of 1838 entered the law office of B. S. Bessac, with whom he commenced to practice as a partner in 1840. In 1841 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Orleans county, which then constituted a single district, against a majority the previous year of seven hundred. The Legislature of 1842 included among its members such men as John A. Dix, Michael Hoffman, Horatio Seymour, Levi S. Chatfield, and George R. Davis, of Troy, and was decidedly the ablest legislative body ever assembled in the State. Although the youngest member in the House, Mr. Church immediately took a prominent part in all its deliberations, and was chiefly instrumental in the selection of George P. Barker, of Buffalo, as Attorney General. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Barker, and at once entered into the contest with great enthusiasm, tempered with caution and cool judgment. The fact that he had been elected from a county politically

opposed to him, and in the eighth district, where it was supposed no Democrat ever could be elected to the legislature, counteracted the effect of his youthful appearance, and his strong common sense and consummate tact were soon manifest to the sagacious politicians then at Albany. When it was moved in the Democratic caucus to proceed to ballot for Attorney General, he arose and offered a resolution that the representation from each Senate district should cast the number of votes of the members of the legislature from the district. The resolution was offered, not with a view to its passage, but to impress upon the caucus the claims of Western New York and thereby those of Mr. Barker. He then addressed the caucus on his resolution, with marked ability and earnestness, depicting the struggles of the Democracy in that portion of the State for a quarter of a century, with overwhelming majorities against them, unable to have, from year to year, a single voice in a Democratic legislative caucus, and deprived of all participation in the election of officers who then received their appointment from the legislature. He appealed to the magnanimity of the members of the caucus to do an act of justice to a meritorious class of fellow Democrats, and his appeal met a most magnanimous response. As soon as he had closed his remarks, the Hon. George Rathbon, who was a prominent candidate, went to his friends, requesting them to vote for Mr. Barker, and many who were before doubtful, at once avowed themselves in favor of his support. The current was irresistibly turned in his favor, and notwithstanding the great and prominent names and influences that were arraigned against him, he received the nomination, on the third ballot, and the result of the contest was received with the best feeling in every quarter. For

his agency in this nomination Mr. Church received from Mr. Barker the title of "the Democratic Member from the Eighth," by which designation he was known during the remainder of the session.

In 1844, Mr. Church entered into partnership with Noah Davis, Jr., and continued with him in the practice of the law until May, 1857, when the latter was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. King. He has succeeded in his practice in securing the entire confidence of the people of his own county and throughout that section of the State. He is proud of his profession and ambitious to excel in it, and yet he has progressed so far in public life as to render it difficult to return. He was, also, in 1844 one of the delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and warmly advocated the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, but after his defeat, cordially and zealously supported the nominee of the Convention, as did all the friends of Mr. Van Buren in New York.

In 1845 Mr. Church was appointed District Attorney of Orleans county. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress against Gov. Hunt, in what was then a very strong Whig district, and although defeated, ran far ahead of his ticket. At the first election under the new constitution, in 1847, he was elected District Attorney of his county by five hundred majority. In 1849 he was the candidate of his party for the Senate against Alonzo S. Upham, in the eighth district, then comprising the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara, and although defeated, received majorities in Niagara and Orleans, which were then strong Whig counties. When Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor, in 1850, he was placed upon the same ticket as a candidate for

Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected by about eight thousand majority, while Washington Hunt defeated Mr. Seymour by between two and three hundred votes. In 1852 he was again nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and was re-elected with Gov. Seymour, who was again placed upon the ticket as the Democratic candidate for Governor. At this election Mr. Church received two hundred and seventy-five thousand votes, which was a larger number than any other candidate had ever before received in the State. He declined a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, and returned to the practice of his profession which he had never entirely relinquished, during his whole political career. In 1856 he was a candidate for Congress, but owing to the Kansas excitement which then swept over the North like a whirlwind, was of course defeated. The Democratic State convention, at Syracuse, in 1857, nominated him, against his own wishes, with unusual unanimity, for the office of Comptroller, and he was triumphantly elected.

In 1848, when the Democratic party became divided, Mr. Church supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency against Gen. Cass, the nominee of the Democratic convention, and during all the divisions of the Democracy he has acted with the Radical, or Barnburner portion of the party, exercising all his influence, however, at all times, to restore peace and harmony to its distracted councils. Although firm and decided in his political opinions, and tenacious of party attachments, he is courteous to his political adversaries, and tempers his zeal with such discretion as never to render him personally obnoxious to his opponents. One of the strongest evidences of this is furnished by the fact, that immediately after his election to his present position in the

administration of the State government, the prominent citizens of Orleans county, without distinction of party, honored him with an invitation to a public dinner, which he accepted, and in which they speak as follows;

"As representative of our county in the popular branch of the State Legislature; as Lieutenent-Governor and President of the Senate; as a member and presiding officer of the Canal Board, and in every public positon to which you have been called, you have displayed fidelity to your trust and signal ability; and although some of us have differed, and still differ with you on questions of principle and measures of policy, none of us have doubted the purity of your motives, or the integrity of your actions.

But it is chiefly in private life and in your professional relations that you have won the confidence and esteem of your immediate neighbors."

Mr. Church was married in October, 1840, to Miss Ann Wild, formerly of New Hampshire, by whom he has two children. He attends the Episcopal church, and although not a regular member of that denomination, is always deeply interested in whatever pertains to its permanent prosperity. He is a man above the medium size, with a robust and vigorous frame, and is apparently the very personification of good health. He ranks high as an orator, and his voice has often been raised in different portions of the State in behalf of the doctrines of the great Democratic party.

ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL,

TREASURER.

Mr. Vanderpoel was born in 1814, in Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State. His great-grand-father emigrated from Holland as early as 1609, and settled on Long Island. He was among the earliest residents of what is now the State of New York, as the Documentary History of the State will show.

The subject of this sketch is the son of the late Benjamin Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, an original "Buck-Tail" Democrat of the old school, who has held several offices of honor and emolument in Columbia county. He was appointed Sheriff under the old Council of Appointment, by Gov. George Clinton, with whom he was on intimate terms. The Vanderpoel family was of the genuine Knickerbocker stock, and their associations were with the Van Burens, the Van Rensselaers, the Van Nesses, the Livingstons, the Van Schaacks, the Van Dycks, and others, whose names and reputations are part and parcel of the history of the State.

Mr. Vanderpoel was educated at the Kinderhook academy, under the tuition of Levi Gleason. Among his classmates were the Hon. Isaac A. Verplanck, of Buffalo, and H. H. Van Dyck, of Albany — gentlemen who speak in high terms of the thoroughness and practical character of the instruction they received at this institution. Mr. Vanderpoel completed the full course of study here, and graduated with credit. Soon after, he entered the law office of Messrs. J. & A. Vanderpoel,

in his native village, where, for four years, he read law and made occasional demonstrations in the way of practice. At the expiration of this time, he went to New York city, to complete his legal studies, and was admitted to the office of Price & Sears, a firm well known to the profession as one of high reputation. At the October term of the Supreme Court, in 1834, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately removed to the town of Aurora, in Erie county, where he became a partner of P. M. Vosburgh, now the Clerk of that county. After practicing in Aurora two years, he went to Buffalo and formed a law partnership with F. P. Stevens, who was then a Democrat.

In 1837, at the time of the Patriot war, Mr. Vanderpoel was appointed Brigade Inspector of the 47th regiment of the New York State Militia, by Gov. Marcy, which office he held eight years. He is said to have discharged his military duties with promptness and gallantry, and to universal satisfaction. In 1838, when Erie county was one Assembly district, and when the Democratic party was in a deplorable minority, he was a candidate for the Assembly, and ran ahead of his ticket. In those days the most sanguine Democrat scarcely dared to dream of "the good time coming," when the county should be emancipated from the rule of the opposition, and roll up a respectable Democratic majority. From this time until 1847, he declined to be a candidate, but never failed to be heard on the stump in behalf of Democratic principles. He was then again nominated for the Assembly, and came as near an election as a straight Democrat then could. He has been a delegate to State conventions *twelve* different times from Erie county, and has always occupied a prominent position in the Democratic party.

During the administration of Franklin Pierce he was recommended by both branches of the legislature, by Gov. Seymour, and by prominent gentlemen in the party throughout the State, for Charge d'Affairs to the Hague, but it was not his good fortune to be rotated in, it being, probably, thought advisable to keep the working Democrats at home.

In the fall of 1856, Mr. Vanderpoel was nominated on the Democratic Presidential electoral ticket for his district, but, unfortunately for the Democratic party, he and thirty-three other sound Democrats were deprived of the privilege of casting their votes in the electoral capacity for Mr. Buchanan. He took a very active part throughout the whole campaign, and besides speaking in nearly every ward in Buffalo, and every town in Erie county, canvassed largely in several other counties in Western New York and in Pennsylvania. He has always been popular with the masses as a speaker. With a clear perception of the issues involved, a lucid style of speaking, and a pleasing address, he combines an agreeable modicum of pleasantry, so that he never fails to attract and hold the attention of his auditors.

Mr. Vanderpoel was not an applicant for the office which he now holds, but the Democratic convention, which nominated him, recognizing the proud position of Erie county in the party, and taking into consideration the fact, that after so many years of Whig rule, she had elected the only Democratic Congressman west of Albany, could not refuse to place his name upon the ticket as a compliment to that county. He was accordingly nominated by acclamation, and was triumphantly elected by a handsome plurality of votes.

During the past year he has faithfully discharged the duties of the office, exhibiting a degree of financial

tact and ability rarely surpassed, and will doubtless close his official career with a reputation equal to any of his distinguished predecessors.

He is one of the finest looking men at the State capital, being tall and well proportioned, with a full, rosy face, and a frank, open and intelligent countenance, and it is not a little remarkable, that a gentleman of his fine personal appearance, and excellent disposition and manner should never yet have entered into a matrimonial alliance.

LYMAN TREMAIN.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Tremain was born on the 14th of June, 1819, in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., a thriving agricultural town, situated beneath the shadow of the Catskill mountains, about twenty miles west of the Hudson river. His father, Levi Tremain, with his wife, emigrated to that place, in 1812, from Berkshire county, Mass., a section of country to which any one might well be proud to trace his ancestry, and to which may be referred many of the brightest intellects now to be found in many portions of the country. His parents, who are still living, are distinguished in a more than ordinary degree for the shrewdness and intelligence of their fatherland, mingled with a humor and sprightliness but seldom found in those who have passed the meridian of life. His grandfather, Nathanial Tremain, who died only a few years since at Pittsfield, Mass., was a Revolutionary soldier, and having contributed his full share of service to the purchase of American freedom, turned his attention, at the close of the war,

to the honest and quiet occupation of the husbandman, which he followed during the remainder of his days.

The only means of education enjoyed by Mr. Tremain, were those afforded by the common and select schools of his native town and the Kinderhook academy. He was, however, a faithful and diligent scholar, always taking the lead in his studies, and at the close of his academic career, had acquired a far better education than most of the young men at the present day possess at the end of a regular college course. In 1834, although then but fifteen years of age he entered the law office of John O'Brien, of Durham, as a student at law, and immediately commenced trying causes in Justices' Courts, not only in his own county, but in the counties of Schoharie, Albany, and Deleware, in which he was very successful, acquiring great skill in the management of all the cases entrusted to him. At these trials crowds always flocked, as they said, "to hear the boy plead law," and seldom failed to be amazed at the skill and ingenuity with which he, at so young an age, conducted his causes. During this extensive practice, however, his studies were by no means neglected, and no student ever attended more closely to them, as an evidence of which, it is said, that while pursuing the ordinary course of studies, he read through every volume of Cowen's and Wendell's reports—a task from which older heads might well shrink in despair. After leaving the office of Mr. O'Brien, he passed a few months with Samuel Sherwood, an eminent lawyer in New York city, and was then at the age of twenty-one, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York. His fame as a lawyer having already become extensive, he immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice, in his own, and the adjoining counties.

Early in life Mr. Tremain embarked on the exciting and stormy sea of politics, and, unlike many others, has successfully guided his bark in safety, amid the dangers, seen and unseen, peculiar to that troubled ocean. His voice was heard and his pen known and felt on all suitable occasions, and contributed in no small degree to the advancement of the principles of the Democratic party in his county and State—a party of which he has always been a warm, ardent, and consistent supporter. His resolutions, speeches, and addresses evinced a knowledge of history, of public and political affairs, and a maturity of judgment but seldom surpassed by the older veterans of his party, and his fame became so well known that his voice and pen were often, subsequently, called by his party to other portions of the State, to take an active part in the various political contests between the two great parties of the country.

At the early age of twenty-three Mr. Tremain was nominated by the Democracy of his native town as a candidate for Supervisor. The town was then strongly Whig, but notwithstanding this, and the old maxim, that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country," he was triumphantly elected by a handsome majority. In February, 1846, he was appointed District Attorney of Greene county. The county judges were divided by the divisions which then distracted the Democratic party, but they all united in conferring the appointment upon him. An unusual amount of important criminal business fell to his lot during the brief period which he held the office, but he discharged it with an energy and fidelity that elevated him still higher as a lawyer in the estimation of the people and his associates at the bar. In 1847 he received the regular

nomination of his party as a candidate for the office of County Judge, and was elected at the judicial election in June of that year. In his election to this office, which embraced that of Surrogate, he had a Whig and Democratic competitor, both of whom were popular and leading men in the county, and resided at the county seat, which gave them a great advantage; but he was elected by a large majority over both, and a majority over the regular Opposition candidate of twelve hundred, which was a larger majority than was ever given in the county when the Democratic party was united. He was again nominated for the same office in 1850, and although, by throwing out the returns of one election district, on the ground of fraud, the canvassers awarded him an election, he declined, under the circumstances, to accept the office, in an address to the people of the county, which was satisfactory to them and creditable to himself. In Nov., 1853, he removed from Greene county, and locating himself in Albany, where he still resides, formed a law partnership with the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, of that place, which still exists, and continued his practice with increased success. His reputation as a lawyer now increased more rapidly than ever, and in the fall of 1857, he was nominated, with great unanimity, by the Democratic State convention at Syracuse, as a candidate for Attorney General. The contest which followed, and in which he took an active part, addressing large meetings at different prominent points in the State, was spirited and enthusiastic, and although, according to the result of the Presidential election the year previous, his party was greatly in the minority, he was successful by a plurality of upwards of sixteen thousand. He has thus far proven himself an excellent public officer.

Mr. Tremain gave unmistakable evidence, very early in life, of more than ordinary capacity as a speaker, and now occupies a prominent position before the country as a first class orator. When only fourteen years of age, he delivered an original speech at the semi-annual exhibition of the Kinderhook academy, which was loudly applauded and universally admired. He possesses a loud, shrill voice, combined with a good articulation, and that self-possession, easy flow of language, and earnestness of manner, which are so essential in the real orator, and whether before a jury, the court, or a promiscuous audience, rarely fails to influence the will and the judgment of his hearers. To this he adds an obliging disposition and courteous manner, and is thus generally rendered popular wherever he is known. He is truly a striking example of the influence of republican institutions, in assigning to genius and talent their proper station and reward; and being now only in the prime of life, with a large robust frame, and a sound vigorous constitution, he has, doubtless, still before him a long career of usefulness and honor.

VAN R. RICHMOND,

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Mr. Richmond was born in January, 1812, in the town of Preston, Chenango county, N. Y. He is the eldest son of Oliver Richmond, a farmer in that county, who died at an advanced age, in 1853. He received a good practical business education at the Oxford academy, in Chenango county, and as early as 1834, when quite a young man, received from the state the appointment

of chainman in the engineering force engaged upon the Chenango canal, which was then in process of construction. Here he remained until 1837, gradually rising in point of rank, when he was appointed Resident Engineer on the Erie canal, and was located at Lyons, where he now resides. In 1842, his location was changed from this place to Syracuse, when he took charge of the entire Middle Division of the New York State canals, under Jonas Earll and Daniel P. Bissell, as Canal Commissioners. In 1848 he resigned this position, and accepted an appointment on the Oswego railroad. It was decided about this time, by the Whig Canal board, to run an independent line for the enlarged canal from Jordan to the Cayuga marshes; but they had no man in their employ to whom they felt safe in entrusting the work, and after canvassing the merits of all the engineers of the State, an appointment for the execution of the task, in a seperate capacity, was tendered to Mr. Richmond. He accepted, and immediately entered upon the work. He submitted a line for the canal, and a plan for the aqueduct across the Seneca river, which were adopted, and the work was immediately put under contract. This aqueduct is doubtless the most important structure on the Erie canal, and fittingly attests the skill and genius of its originator.

In 1850, when Mr. Richmond had satisfactorily arranged the plan of this noble piece of work across the Seneca river, he resigned his position, to take the appointment of Division engineer of the Syracuse and Rochester direct railroad, in which capacity he was engaged until 1852, when, at the instance of Wm. J. McAlpine, he was appointed Division engineer of the Middle Division of the New York State canals. In the fall of 1853, a Whig Canal board was again elected,

including the Hon. John T. Clark, as State Engineer. As Mr. Richmond had always been a Democrat, strong efforts were made to accomplish his removal; but Mr. Clark refused to give his sanction to the measure and he was retained—a circumstance as creditable to Mr. Clark as it was complimentary to Mr. Richmond. In the winter of 1856, the American party came into possession of the Canal board, and being a Democrat, he was removed from office for the first and only time in his life. From that period he lived in retirement at his home in Lyons, until he was nominated and elected to the distinguished position of State Engineer and Surveyor, which he has held with such distinguished ability the past year.

During the twenty years Mr. Richmond has been in the service of the State as an engineer, he has proven himself equal to any in industry, integrity, and fidelity to the interests of the people, and there is scarcely more than one, perhaps, in the State, who can surpass him in the line of his profession. He is well calculated to adorn the responsible office which he now holds, and while preventing, in a great measure, the fraud and corruption hitherto too often practiced at the connivance of some of his predecessors, he has made, thus far, an eminently honest and economical disbursement of the public moneys falling into his hands for the prosecution of the various enterprises connected with the great canal works of the State.

In 1837, Mr. Richmond was married to Miss Anna A. Dennison, who died in the spring of 1854, and by whom he has three children living. In person he is tall and slender, though having the indications of an ability for more than ordinary physical endurance; has light hair, light blue eyes, fair complexion, and a quick, active step, denoting a restless, working mind. He is one of the rare men whom dignity and fortune do not spoil.

SENATORS.

CHENEY AMES.

Senator Ames was born in 1808, in the town of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y. His parents, who emigrated from Connecticut with a small family, were among the first settlers of that then wilderness, and were subject to all the privations, toil, and difficulties peculiar to a pioneer life, having to go a great distance to mill, and being without schools, churches, or any of those social advantages we now enjoy. The limited means and scanty requital of their hardy labor deprived them, not only of many of the ordinary comforts of life, but rendered it necessary for the children of a subsequently numerous family, consisting of four sisters and seven brothers, all of whom still reside in the county of Oswego, to join in the labor of self-support.

The father of Senator Ames was a man of strict integrity; upright and honorable in all his dealings and lived and died respected by all who knew him. His mother was a woman of much more than ordinary capability. Endowed by nature with a strong and abiding constitution, light, agile frame, and buoyant and hopeful in spirit, with much vivacity of mind and elasticity of character, she was fully enabled to successfully adapt herself to all the vicissitudes of her long and toilsome life. Not only did she discharge with promptness and fidelity, all and every duty of a wife and mother, but she was ren-

dered eminently worthy of imitation by her kindness of heart and sympathy for the poor and distressed. Her enlarged benevolence and open hand were restrained only by the means to relieve, but still her sympathetic tear and kind words often encouraged many an one to try again. She was peculiarly a counselor of the young, whom she always exhorted to make God their early choice, and to adopt the maxim, that "honesty is always the best policy," and with these principles as their guide, she would bid them press forward in honest industry, as the way to success was open to all. With the precepts of such a mother, Senator Ames was sent forth, at the tender age of fourteen, without educational advantages, and apprenticed to the hatting business, in the little village of Delph, Onondaga county, N. Y. After spending five years in the hard and toilsome service of this occupation, with but few months' common schooling in the mean time, his employer failed in business, leaving our young adventurer once more upon his own resources. True to the strongly expressed wish of his father, that all his boys should be brought up to laborious trades, instead of the popular professions, he salied forth with his little all, consisting of his wardrobe and a few books, the reading of which occupied his leisure, for further employment. He sought and found employment in the same business, in the village of Cortlandville, Cortland county, where, after spending one year in the further prosecution of his trade, he induced his former employer, although, like himself, without means, to purchase the establishment he was employed in, and once more undertake to retrieve his broken fortune.

During his entire apprenticeship he cherished a strong desire to obtain an education, in order that he might

become, *emphatically*, a man; but having none to help or encourage him in breaking away from the restraint of his dependent condition, he continued to prosecute his trade, employing his few leisure hours in the improvement of his mind, and the advancement of his knowledge of men and things. In this way he passed the prime of his youth, and the beginning of that manhood which, to him, as to most others, appears bright and promising. At about the age of twenty-five, he married Miss Emily, daughter of Albert North, of Otsego county, with whom he lived fourteen years before her death. She was of Puritanical parentage, of which she so far partook, religiously, as to give that beauty and grace of character which can be appreciated only by those who have moved in its hallowed sunshine. She possessed a degree of amiability and womanly excellence, seldom acquired at the early age of thirty, and she left her impress so thoroughly on her four surviving children — two daughters and two sons — that they are now ornaments to the society in which they move.

Senator Ames remained in this village eight years, in the capacity of apprentice, clerk, partner and principal in the business to which he had been educated, and met with that success with which uprightness, industry, and frugality are ever crowned. Becoming dissatisfied, however, with the limited business of his trade, in an interior town, he was, in 1837, induced to turn his attention to a wider sphere, where his active mind might have more scope and a larger field in which to operate. Accordingly, in May of that year, he settled in the village of Oswego, where he has since lived, mingling with the most active citizens of that place, in all that is calculated to promote its growth and prosperity. Active in business and energetic in

character, he has stemmed the current of event. met the various adverses of life with a mind and a will to overcome that has enabled him to progress from one degree of success to another, until he has attained a position in business and society worthy of imitation. In 1854 he married his present wife, Kate Brown, late of Burlington, Vt., a lady possessing all those strong traits of character which render her an agreeable companion and an intelligent woman.

Senator Ames is now the leading partner of a firm extensively engaged in the grain and flour trade, as a commission merchant in the city of Oswego. He successfully carried his establishment through the late financial crisis, without suspension or extension, and now ranks as one of the first in his profession, as a man of honor, integrity and ability, worth the toil and perseverance it has cost to attain it.

In his youth Senator Ames adopted the principles instilled into his mind by his pious mother, and has always been a firm believer and supporter of the Gospel, as preached and held forth by the Presbyterian branch of the church. He is, also, a consistent advocate of the cause of Temperance, and all other moral and benevolent objects that have for their design the amelioration of the condition of mankind. In politics he is a warm and cordial Republican, often taking the stump, and is ever ready and willing to give his reasons for the hope and faith within him on this subject.

With a unanimity seldom equaled, Senator Ames was brought forward by the Republican Senatorial convention of the Twenty-first district, in the fall of 1857, as a suitable person to occupy the seat which he filled with ability and success, during the last session of the Legislature, and in which, as Chairman of the Standing

committee on Commerce and Navigation, he rendered invaluable service to the State.

In person he is rather below the medium size; is thin visaged, with a quick, active step, sharp, blue eyes, and a high intellectual forehead.

TRUMAN BOARDMAN.

Senator Boardman was born in February, in the year 1810, and is therefore forty-nine years of age. He is a thorough-bred Yankee, and a native of the town of Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., where he has always resided. His father, Allyn Boardman, became a resident of that place in 1799, and followed the occupation of a tanner and courrier. He had four sons, of whom Truman is the third, Douglas Boardman, recently Judge and Surrogate of Tompkins county, being the youngest. He succeeded, by his industry and perseverance, in the acquisition of considerable wealth, during his life time, and the subject of this sketch now owns, and is living upon a portion of the old homestead place.

Senator Boardman was raised on a farm, and although he received a thorough English education in his native place, has, from his youth up, been given quite as much to the rod and the gun as to books. He has always been an active, thorough going, business man, but has occupied most of his time in farming, in which he is still partially engaged. In 1849, the Whigs of the town where he resides, presented his name to the people as a candidate for Supervisor, and he was successful by a flattering majority. He was again elected in 1851 and '52, and, in all, held the office three years,

discharging his duties with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituents. In 1851, he was a candidate for the Assembly against Robert R. Steele, but was defeated, although polling an unusually large vote in the district. In the fall of 1857, he was brought forward as the Republican candidate for Senator from the Twenty-sixth district, against W. W. Wright, Democratic, and W. H. Lamport, the American candidate, and was triumphant by a fair plurality over both his competitors. Thus far he has proven himself a safe counselor and a good legislator, and although not so boisterous and talkative as some of his compeers, has pursued a straight forward, consistent, quiet, and industrious course in the Senate, which has doubtless not failed to have the proper influence upon the deliberations of that body. No one is probably more punctual in their attendance at the sittings of the Senate, and he was not absent from his seat more than once or twice during the entire session of the last Legislature. He is a man of strong common sense, and few men possess a deeper insight into human nature, or judge more accurately as to men's objects and real motives. His greatest fault is a natural diffidence, which causes him to distrust his own ability, and a degree of modesty that shuns responsibility. To be appreciated he must be well known, aud the more thoroughly he is known, the higher will he be esteemed and confided in.

Senator Boardman was always a Whig, until that party lost its identity, when he became, and has always since been, a member of the Republican organization. He makes no pretensions as a speaker, but when once thoroughly waked up on a subject, seldom finds it difficult to forcibly express his ideas, in a proper shape. In arriving at conclusions on any question, he advances

cautiously and by a process of sound reasoning, and when his judgment is once formed, nothing less nor more will induce him to change it, than a similar process of ratiocination. He is frank and generous in character, and affable in manner, and has many personal and political friends wherever he is known.

In 1834 Senator Boardman was united in marriage to Miss A. C. Whiting, of Litchfield county, Conn. In person he is heavy, square, and stoutly built; has black hair, and heavy, black whiskers, slightly mixed with gray; a full, dark blue eye; and a round, healthy face. His general appearance indicates excellent health, and great powers of physical endurance.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.

Senator Brandreth, the celebrated pill manufacturer and vendor, whose medicine has given him a world-wide reputation, is a native of Newtown, Derbyshire, England, and is fifty years of age. He is a grandson of the late celebrated Dr. William Brandreth, whose reputation as a physician in England was for many years unequaled by any of his professional compeers, and he is a fair representative of His Majesty, John Bull. He possesses an excellent business education, and was for a long time engaged in the pill business, previous to his coming to the United States. He introduced his medicines into this country on the 18th of May, 1835, though they had been before the public in Europe for nearly a century before. Some physicians in America have long regarded his pills as admirably adapted "to make sound men sick, and sick men kill;" but the rapid

sale with which they have met in this and all other countries, and the immense amount of wealth resulting from their sale, are certainly strong evidence that they are an effectual remedy for

> "All maladies,
> Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
> Of heart-sick agony ; all feverish kinds ;
> Convulsions, epilipsies, fierce catarrhs ;
> Intestine stone and ulcers ; cholic pangs,
> Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy,
> And moon-struck madness ; pining atrophy,
> Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence :
> Dropsies, and asthmas, and joint-racking rheums."

Senator Brandreth has never been much of a politician, it being too wide of his regular profession — an occupation to which he has been schooled from his earliest childhood. He has not much faith in the professional politician, disdaining to become one himself, and with the poet, believes that

> " A politician, Proteus-like, must alter
> His face and habit; and, like water, seem
> Of the same color that the vessel is
> That doth contain it, varying his form,
> With the chameleon, at each object's change."

In 1849, the Democrats of the Seventh district presented him to the people as a candidate for the Senate, and succeeded in electing him by a complimentary majority. During the two succeeding years which he spent in that body, he acquired considerable reputation as a shrewd and somewhat sagacious representative, and at the expiration of his term of office, returned to a grateful constituency. He then remained a silent spectator in the political arena, devoting his whole time to the manufacture and vending of his celebrated "life preservers," until the fall of 1857, when his Democratic friends, in what is now the Eighth district, entered him

again as a competitor for the seat which he now occupies in the Senate, and achieved his election by upwards of one thousand majority over a combination of Democrats and Americans. During the last session of the Legislature, he acquitted himself creditably, and no doubt satisfactorily to his constituency; and has entered upon the present session with the will and determination to serve his country and the State to the best of his ability.

In person, Senator Brandreth is fine looking, and peculiarly attractive in his general appearance. He is about medium in height, with a well formed body; has light, auburn hair, with an occasional streak of silver running through it; a heavy, gray beard, neatly trimmed; a pleasing, light blue eye; a full, round face; and an intelligent and benevolent countenance. He is a man of fine social qualifications, but seldom exercises them to much advantage, being often stiff to a repulsive degree, and keeping a close eye to the best interests of "Dr. Brandreth."—*eccupet extremum scabies.*

EDWARD I. BURHANS.

Senator Burhans was born on the 25th of March, 1804, in the town of Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., one of the finest grazing sections of country in the State. He is the eldest son of John E. Burhans, a prominent and influential man, who emigrated from Ulster county to Delaware when it was first settled, and who resided there till his death in 1838. On his father's side he is of Holland extraction, and on his mother's, French. In early life he had no educational advantages, having received all the schooling he has at the age of twelve

years, but since then he has been a diligent student, and by his own individual exertions has succeeded in acquiring a good, practical business education. In 1818, he was hired out to work for a neighbor, by his father, who received his wages until he had arrived at the age of twenty-one, when he embarked in the mercantile business, as a partner with Col. Noah Dimmick, in the town of Middletown, and remained in business with him until 1828, when he engaged in the same trade with his brother, in Roxbury. This partnership existed till 1836, when he went into the mercantile business on his own responsibility, and has been so engaged ever since.

Senator Burhans has frequently been Supervisor in the town of Roxbury, where he still resides. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, in 1829, and held the office sixteen years. During this period he was also postmaster about thirteen years, and in 1844 was elected to the Assembly, where he was an influential member of the Standing Committee on Claims. In 1845, he was appointed one of the Judges of the county of Delaware, by Gov. Wright, and held the office until the new constitution went into effect. In 1857, he was nominated with unusual unanimity as a candidate for Senator from the Fourteenth district, composed of the counties of Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady, and although the district is generally closely contested, he was elected by about one thousand plurality. The nomination was entirely unsolicited by him, he preferring to devote his whole time and attention to his own private affairs, but it was nevertheless successfully urged upon him. He entered upon his new position as Senator at the opening of the last session of the Legislature, with the experience of a successful, practical man, and has thus far succeeded in discharging his Sen-

atorial duties with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituents.

Senator Burhans has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson, when Old Hickory was first a candidate for President of the United States. He has never been a politician, preferring his own private occupation to the intrigue and turmoil of a political life, and has always been emphatically a business man. When he started in life his strong right arm was his only capital, but, by industry, frugality and hard labor, he has succeeded in the honest acquisition of a competency for the remainder of his days. He attends the Dutch Reformed church, and has never been illiberal in his contributions to religious objects. He was united in marriage in 1837, to Miss Mary More, who died April, 1857, and by whom he has two children. He seldom addresses the Senate, and being desirous of disposing of the legislative business of the State with as little talking as possible, would doubtless be highly gratified to see his compeers follow his example to a greater extent than they now do.

In stature Senator Burhans is above the medium height, but although stoutly built, with a heavy, muscular frame, he exhibits unmistakable signs of having been a very hard-working man. He has heavy, black hair, black eyes, a dark complexion, and strongly marked features, with a high, retreating forehead, and altogether, is well calculated to leave the impression, by his personal appearance, that he is entirely competent to discharge properly the duties of his position in the Senate.

JOHN P. DARLING.

Senator Darling is a native of Berkshire county Mass. He was born on the 25th of February, 1815. His father, Rufus Darling, emigrated to New York in 1818, and settled in the town of Lenox, in Madison county. He was a practical farmer, and removed to Cattaraugus county, in 1824, where he resided till 1828, when he died at Black Rock, while absent from home, at the age of forty-seven. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living, and has attained the advanced age of seventy-two. Her family were from Wales, and her husband was of English descent.

Senator Darling received all his education in an old log school-house, in Cattaraugus county, where his father lived. He advanced in arithmetic as far as the Single Rule of Three, and was taught to about the same extent in some of the more ordinary English branches of a common school. At the age of thirteen, after his father's death, he remained at home, with his mother, working out occasionally for himself, until he was about sixteen years old, when he employed himself on the Alleghany river as a raftsman. In the Spring of 1831 he descended the river, in this capacity, to the Ohio, and thence to Louisville, Ky. During the trip, which embraced a considerable period, he did all his own cooking, and had scarcely any thing more for a bed than, as he expresses it, "the soft side of a pine plank." In the fall of 1831 he went on to Grand Island, in Niagara river, where he spent the greater portion of that winter in cutting cord wood, at a certain sum per cord. In the spring of 1833 he hired himself out to work on a farm in Otto, Cattaraugus county, where he remained a

large portion of the time, till 1834, when he became a clerk in a dry good store in the village of Waverly, in that town. Here he remained about four years, when he went into the mercantile trade as a partner in the same place, and continued the copartnership until 1848, when he embarked in the same business on his own responsibility, In 1851 he started a branch establishment at Cattaraugus, on the NewYork and Erie Rail Road, and in 1853, sold out at Waverly and removed to Cattaraugus, where he now resides, and where he followed the mercantile trade till 1856, when he finally disposed of his business altogether.

In 1837 Senator Darling was appointed Inspector of Elections, and held the place for several years. In 1838 he was elected Town Clerk of Otto, and held the office at different periods for several years. In 1845 he was elected Supervisor of that town, which position he also held several years. He was subsequently elected to the same office in the town where he now resides. In 1850, he was appointed Postmaster, under President Taylor, in the town of Otto, and held the office during his and Mr. Fillmore's administration. In 1851 he was elected Treasurer of Cattaraugus county, and held the office three years. In the fall of 1856 he was elected by a majority of eight thousand to the Senate, from the Thirty-second district, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Roderick White, who died in the spring of that year. He was again nominated by the Republican party in 1857, for the same position, and was elected to the seat he now occupies by a majority of nearly four thousand. As chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Railroads, he performed his duties faithfully during the last session of the Legislature, and has shown himself more a man of action than of words.

Senator Darling has always been strongly Free Soil in all his views and feelings, but never failed to act with the Whig party when it had an organization. Shortly after the American party came into existance, he warmly espoused its leading principles, and continued to act with that party until Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency, when he abandoned the party, and subsequently took the stump in behalf Col. Fremont. Since then he has been emphatically a Republican, strongly opposed to the further extension of slavery. He labored pretty thoroughly throughout the Presidential contest of 1856, and undoubtedly contibuted his full share of strength and influence to the Republican cause.

Senator Darling was married in the fall of 1838, to Miss Abiah Strickland, by whom he has two children—daughters. Her father, John Strickland, was a successful farmer, in Cattaraugus county, where he died, in 1847, at the age of fifty-six.

The Senator is a tall, broad shouldered, fine looking man, with black hair and whiskers; a rather thin, sallow countenance, sharp, black eyes, and is emphatically a gentleman, commanding the unqualified respect and esteem of all who know him.

ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.

Senator Diven was born on the 10th of February, 1810, about a mile west of the village of Watkins, in what was then Tioga, afterwards Chemung, and now Schuyler co., N. Y. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were Irish, and his grand-parents were both

born in Ireland. His father and mother were natives of Pennsylvania, and his mother's parents were among the sufferers of the Wyoming valley. His father, while apprenticed to a mechanic, in the city of Carlisle, enlisted in the Revolutionary struggle. He was among the Pennsylvania volunteers in the forlorn winter quarters, at Valley Forge, and joined Gen. Washington's army on the day of the battle of Princetown. He speedily rose to the rank of a Lieutenant, and received a Captain's commission immediately after the close of the war. He was in command of a company detailed to suppress the famous liquor insurrection during Washington's second administration, and subsequently settled on Duncan's Island, a delightful spot of about one thousand acres, situated in the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Juniatta river. Here he lived until about the year 1790, when his title to the island having been pronounced invalid, he removed to Western New York, and purchased a farm on the west side of Seneca lake, where the subject of this sketch was born.

Senator Diven's education, until he was seventeen years old, was only such as the common schools of his native town afforded at that early day. He did not attend school constantly, however, and was obliged to labor on his father's farm during the summer, in order that he might go to school during the winter. At the age of eighteen he left home, and spent a year at the Yates County academy, which was then first opened. He shortly after entered the Ovid academy, where he was finally enabled to complete his education, by teaching in the summer, and keeping up with his class during the winter. In the spring of 1831, he entered the office of H. Gray, at Elmira, as a student at law, still dividing his time between study and school teaching, in

order to support himself, where he remained until 1833, when he entered the office of F. M. Haight, at Rochester. Here he remained about six months, when he went to Owego, Tioga county, to take charge of the County Clerk's office, and remained there, devoting all his spare time to his legal studies, until the spring of 1835, when he went to Angelica, Alleghany county, and formed a law partnership with George Miles, a lawyer of commanding ability and large practice. Shortly after, in 1836, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1838 was appointed District Attorney of Alleghany county, which office he filled four years. About this time his partner removed to Michigan, where he was afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. While residing at Angelica, Mr. Diven's practice was large, and extended to many of the neighboring counties. He speedily acquired a commanding position, as a lawyer, in that section of the State, and for a period of six years, there were few causes tried in Angelica Court House, in which he was not on one side, and Judge Grover, one of the best jury lawyers in the State, on the other. In 1846, he left Angelica, and settled on "Willow Brook farm," near the village of Elmira, where he still resides. In 1847, he formed a law partnership with Col. S. G. Hathaway and James L. Woods, under the firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods, which still exists.

Since 1844 Senator Diven has been considerably interrupted in the prosecution of his profession, by being enlisted in various railroad enterprizes. In that year he was solicited by the stockholders of the New York and Erie railroad to become a director in that company, which was then insolvent, being indebted to the State in the sum of three millions, and to other creditors

half a million of dollars; and so deeply were the south-western counties interested in the construction of the road, that he consented to undertake, with a company of efficient men in New York city, the Herculean task of completing the road. Until this object was attained, much of his industry and energy were devoted to its accomplishment. At a later period, he became President of the Williamsport and Elmira road during its construction, and contracted for the road connecting it with the Reading road, and thus forming a direct line to Philadelphia. He was also interested in the construction of the roads running north of Elmira; and is now engaged in the construction of an important road in Missouri.

Senator Diven cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson, at his first election. In the great contest of 1840, he took the stump with a good deal of zeal in behalf of the Democratic ticket; and in 1843 was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate in his district for the Assembly. He was not an active politician at this time, but always continued to vote with the Democratic party, until it adopted the doctrine of Gen. Cass's celebrated Nicholson letter, when he abandoned it. It is true, he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Assembly in 1854, in his district, but he was only induced to allow his name to be used by his friends, who desired his election, in order to secure some local improvements at the hands of the Legislature. After leaving the Democratic party he paid but little attention to politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which at once aroused him from his political lethargy. He took a prominent and influential part in the campaign of 1856, in behalf of Col. Fremont, and canvassed all the counties in the south-western part of this State, and the north-western part of

Pennsylvania. He was nominated for the seat now occupied by him in the Senate, without his knowledge and against his consent, but was triumphant by a handsome majority, and during the last session of the Legislature proved himself a man of sound judgement and an honest, industrious, straight-forward and eloquent statesman.

Senator Diven was married in 1835, to Miss Amanda Beers, of Elmira, by whom he has eight children—four sons and four daughters. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, having been reared in that faith.

JOHN DOHERTY.

Senator Doherty was born on the 16th of January, 1826, on the corner of Jacob and Ferry streets, in the city of New York. He sprung from genuine Irish stock, and is the oldest of four brothers, all of whom are still living. His father, Patrick Doherty, emigrated to New York, from Ireland, about the year 1811, and took an active part in the war of 1812. His occupation was that of a contractor, in which he was eminently successful, and he died in 1849, at the age of fifty-five. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living, and is about fifty years of age, although looking nearly as young as her son John.

Senator Doherty was educated at a private select school in his native city, and pursued a classical course. Although, even then,

> "Forever foremost in the ranks of fun,
> The laughing herald of the harmless pun,"

he was not inattentive to his studies, and at the close of his academic career, was a good practical scholar. At the age of sixteen he entered the law office of Messrs. Sandsfords & Porter, a well known firm in the city of New York, where he remained about six years, when he was admitted to the bar. Subsequently, he hung out his *shingle*, as one of the legal fraternity, on the corner of Broadway and Wall street, and followed the practice of his profession nearly two years, when his father's death occurring, he was obliged to abandon his office, to take charge of the affairs pertaining to his father's unsettled estate. About this time he was brought forward as the Democratic candidate, in his district, for the Assembly, but was defeated by a very small majority. In 1850, he was nominated for Assistant Alderman, and was again defeated, with nearly all the candidates on the Democratic ticket. In the following year he was nominated for Alderman from the Nineteenth ward, which was then strongly Whig, and was elected. He served in the board of Aldermen two years, and was associated in that body with such men as Mayor Tieman. The canvass which followed his nomination for this office was probably the most exciting and warmly contested one that had ever taken place in the city of New York. He enlisted, however, in the cause with the will and the determination to triumph, closely contesting every inch of political ground in controversy, and after a hard fought battle, came out of the struggle victoriously. In the fall of 1857, he was nominated, against strong influences and some very worthy competitors, by the Democrats of the Seventh district, as a representative in the Senate, and was elected to the seat now occupied by him in that body, by an overwhelming vote. During this campaign, he was, also, actively engaged in the con-

test, and addressed his fellow-citizens at every prominent point in the district.

Senator Doherty has always been a staunch, unwavering Democrat of the Hard Shell stamp. He belongs to the Catholic Church, and is still a single man. He is of medium stature in person; is somewhat inclined to corpulency, and burly, bluff looking; has light hair, a goatee *á la* French style; a full face; a droll, good natured countenance; a large, soft, humorous blue eye, and a hearty grasp of the hand for all his friends. He possesses more than ordinary natural ability, and by confining himself somewhat more closely to study, could easily climb higher rounds in the ladder of distinction. His colloquial powers are of a splendid order, and he is a rare humorist. He is quite urbane and pleasant in his address, graceful and dignified in his general deportment; belongs to the class of good fellows, and is very popular among the great mass of his immediate constituents. He is always active and energetic in the deliberations of the Senate; has a good voice; is a pleasing speaker; addresses the Senate frequently, but

> "He is so full of pleasing anecdote,
> So rich, so gay, so poignant in his wit,
> Time vanishes before him as he speaks."

SMITH ELY, JR.

Senator Ely is about thirty years of age; is a bachelor; and, with the exception of Col. Pratt, is the youngest man in the Senate. He was born in Morris county, N. J., and his parents removed to the city of New York, when he was a few months old, since which time

he has constantly resided in the district he now represents. He was educated as a lawyer; but after spending four years in the study of the profession, was obliged to abandon it, in consequence of impaired sight, induced by too close application. Quitting the legal fraternity he then embarked in the leather trade, in Ferry st., N. Y., where he was engaged until about two years since, when his connection with his partner having expired by limitation, he withdrew from active business with an ample fortune. It is said, however, that he still retains some interest in the leather trade in New York, and is connected with some tanning establishments in this State and Pennsylvania.

Senator Ely has been quite prominent in the literary circles of New York during the past ten years, and has been proprietor of, or a regular contributor to, a number of the periodicals published in that city and Boston. He had never held, or been a candidate for office previous to the campaign of 1857, except that of trustee of public schools, which he now holds. His course in the administration of the affairs of the schools, while designed to develop the practical advantages of the system, has been characterized by the most rigid economy. In the school district under his supervision, which has an attendance of about seven thousand children, the average expense per scholar is less than one half the cost in other districts in the city, and forty per cent less than the general average of the whole city.

Senator Ely has participated actively in politics only during the past two or three years. He was elected a member of the New York Democratic General Committee for 1857, and took his seat in January of that year. Shortly after, as is well known by city politicians, a movement was made to change the organiza-

tion of the party in that city, ostensibly to reform the system of primary elections. This movement resulted in the establishment of two General committees, each claiming to represent the city Democracy. He adhered to the organization of which Wilson Small was chairman, and in September, 1857, was elected a delegate to the State convention at Syracuse, where a settlement was effected of the differences between the rival committees, he being admitted (separate) as one of the joint delegates to the convention, in which he took an active part in the nomination of the Democratic State ticket that was subsequently elected, and which, it is generally conceded, has not been surpassed for respectability and competency by any ticket nominated by the Democratic party for many years.

Senator Ely represents the most populous district in the State—a district containing nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants. The late Senator, Joseph H. Petty, and Col. Pinckney, were his opposing candidates, but he was elected by an overwhelming majority, having received about three-fourths of all the votes cast. It is said, that he received the vote of every man in the district with whom he was personally acquainted, which was certainly a high compliment in these days of party discipline and prejudice. He appears to be devoting himself in the Senate to matters pertaining to the immediate interests of his constituents, and to those benevolent institutions in the city of New York and the State, with which he has been intimately associated, and with the merits of which he is perfectly familiar. His Senatorial career during the last session of the Legislature, was alike creditable to himself and satisfactory, as well as eminently beneficial, to his constituency.

Senator Ely is somewhat tall and slender in stature; has dark hair and eyes; nicely trimmed side whiskers; and a pale, intellectual face. He is kind and unassuming in his manner; generous and hospitable; has a genial temper; a clear mind; and, though no orator, is always terse and effective in his remarks to the Senate.

JOHN J. FOOTE.

Senator Foote was born in the town of Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., on the 11th of February, 1816. He is a son of John Foote, Esq., a prominent lawyer in the village of Hamilton, and a grandson of Judge Isaac Foote, of Chenango county, who was a soldier of the Revolution; one of the representatives, from 1802 till 1805, from the western Senatorial district, under the Constitution of 1777, and who died in 1843, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

On his father's side Senator Foote is of English descent, and on his mother's, Scotch. He was educated at the Hamilton academy, and partially pursued a classical course. After finally leaving school, in 1836, he became a clerk in a store in his native place which belonged to his father, though he had previously spent considerable time in the establishment, and, in fact, took the almost exclusive charge of it, when only about fourteen years of age. He occupied this position until 1838, when he embarked in the mercantile trade for himself, and has been so engaged ever since, in his native town. He is a prompt, active, straight-forward, thorough-going, consistent, and honest business man, and has been eminently successful in all his business

transactions. He has not been a speculator, venturing outside of his regular calling to engage in doubtful financial schemes or enterprises, but has pursued a steady, quiet, and attentive course in his occupation as a merchant, until he has succeeded in the acquisition of an honest competency.

Senator Foot has often been pressed to accept nominations for office, but has invariably declined, except in cases of town offices—such as Inspector or Superintendent of Common schools and Supervisor. In 1853 he received the unanimous nomination of the Whigs of the Twentieth district, composed of Madison and Oswego counties, for a seat in the Senate, but peremptorily declined being a candidate. in 1854 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Hamilton, and again in 1856, holding the post of chairman of the Board during both terms. In the fall of 1857 the Senatorial convention of the Republican party in the Twenty-third district, brought him forward as its candidate, and he was elected to the seat now filled by him in the Senate, by three thousand five hundred and sixty-six majority over the Democratic candidate, and upwards of two thousand majority over the combined vote of the Democratic and American candidates.

Senator Foot was formerly a Seward Whig, but when the Missouri Compromise was repealed he identified himself with the Republican movement. He was among the first to take an active part in the organization of the Republican party in Madison county, and was a delegate to the first Anti-Nebraska State convention, held at Saratoga in 1854. He was, also, a member of the convention subsequently held at Auburn, where the Republican movement was inaugurated, and in 1855 was a delegate to the Republican State convention at Syracuse.

In 1840 Senator Foote was married to Miss Mary, daughter of the Hon. Amos Crocker, a prominent merchant in the village of Hamilton, and a lady much admired for her intelligence and excellency of character. He has three children—one boy and two girls. He attends the Presbyterian church, but exemplifies the true christian character more by his uprightness and integrity as a man, than a mere conformity to religious customs and formalities. He is a person of medium height; has brown silvered hair and brown whiskers; large grey eyes, and a prominent, intellectual forehead. He seldom addresses the Senate, but during the last session of the Legislature proved himself a practical working member, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Militia and a member of the Committee on Banks and Literature. It can, indeed, safely be said that no man has been less ambitious of political preferment or more faithful in the discharge of his duties as a public officer than Senator Foote.

JOHN B. HALSTED.

Senator Halsted is the oldest man in the Senate. He was born on the 7th of November, 1798, in Pittston, Luzerne county, Penn., in the valley of the Wyoming. He is of English and partially of Irish descent. His parents were both born in Orange county, N. Y., and his father was a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war. He emigrated to Pennsylvania about the year 1795, and after living in that State until the year 1817, returned to New York, and settled in what was then Ontario county. He was a farmer, and

died about thirty-six years ago, at the age of sixty-three. His wife, the mother of John, died about the same time, and was about fifty-five years of age.

Senator Halsted did not enjoy the advantages of a regular course of education. His father, who remained poor in consequence of his having lost his health, during his services in the Revolution, could render him no material assistance, and he was thrown almost exclusively upon his own resources at a comparatively early age. After receiving the benefits afforded by a common district school in those days, he took charge of a school himself, teaching during the winter, and working at the carpenter and joiner's trade during the summer, until he was about twenty-four years of age, when his health failing, he turned his attention to the study of medicine. He devoted himself closely to his studies for some time, when, discovering that his health was still growing worse, he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has been engaged ever since. About the year 1827 he removed across the Genesee river into Wyoming county, then Genesee county, where he has always since been a resident. He was married on the 26th of October, 1832, to Miss Eunice Talcott, of Vernon, Tolland county, Conn., a daughter of Deacon Phineas Talcott, of that place, and has never had any children. He was brought up a Baptist, but now attends the Presbyterian church.

Senator Halsted was formerly a strong Seward Whig, and was actively engaged in the promotion of the principles of that party, until it lost its organization, when he enlisted in the Republican ranks. With the exception of a few unimportant town offices, he never held any public position until 1855, when he was presented to the people of the Thirtieth district, then composed

of the counties of Allegany and Wyoming, as the Republican candidate for Senator, and was elected by about fourteen hundred majority. He was re-nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the same district, in the fall of 1857, and was again successful by a majority of about thirty-six hundred. Shortly after taking his seat at the opening of the last session of the Legislature, he was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and was presiding officer of that body in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. Being the oldest member of the Senate, he held forth with becoming dignity and impartiality, and discharged his duties faithfully, both in that capacity, and as chairman of the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

In person Senator Halsted is somewhat above the medium height; his light gray hair; a peculiar brown eye; sharp features; a pale face, denoting general debility, and is of the nervous temperment. He has never been an inactive politician, and while cheerfully conceding to others the undisputed right to think and act for themselves on all public and private questions, is very decided and uncompromising in his political views, when once thoroughly formed. He is a fair speaker, but seldom participates, to any extent, in the discussions of the Senate. He is courteous and unassuming in his manner, and is deservedly popular wherever he is known. Doubtless the interests of his constituents are perfectly safe in his hands.

ALRICK HUBBELL.

Senator Hubbell is a large, healthy, robust, vigorous man, being six feet in height, and weighing nearly two hundred pounds, and at once strikes the close observer as possessing some representative ability. He is perfectly straight; walks as erect as an Indian; has heavy, dark brown hair, somewhat mixed with gray; a full face; and dark brown eyes. He seldom speaks in the Senate, but is a *heavy* worker, never failing to fulfill all his duties as a legislator.

Senator Hubbell was born on the 4th of October, 1801, in Utica, Oneida county, N. Y., where he has always resided. He is of Welch descent. His father, Mathew Hubbell, emigrated to New York from Berkshire county, Mass., in 1789, and settled in Oneida county, which was then a part of Herkimer county. He was in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Bennington, in 1777. He, also, took an active part in the war of 1812, during his services in which he contracted a severe cold, at Sackett's Harbor, which finally, in 1819, terminated in his death. He was a successful farmer, and died at the age of fifty-seven.

After his father's death, Senator Hubbell remained at home with his mother, on the farm, until he was twenty-four years of age, going to school occasionally, and attending to things about the premises. This was all the schooling he ever received, and on the 1st of January 1826, he became Deputy-Sheriff of Oneida county, which office he held three years. During this period he, also, held the position, a year, of Police Constable of the then village of Utica. He was one of the committee of young men from that village in 1825,

to celebrate the opening of the Erie canal, and was on the first boat, with Gov. Clinton, that came through the canal and entered the Hudson river at Albany. In June, 1826, he was married to Miss Laura E. Squire, of Lanesboro', Berkshire county, Mass., by whom he has five children living, a young lady possessing all the good qualities for which the Lanesboro' ladies were then so well known. With a capital of $1000, which was equal to that of his partner, Edward Curran, he went into the mercantile business in his native place, on the 1st of April, 1829, and remained so engaged until 1855, when he retired from business, having acquired a considerable fortune.

Senator Hubbell was elected Colonel of the 211th regiment, in 1827, having advanced to this position through all the regular gradations of military discipline. He held the office until 1830, when he resigned. In 1829 he became a Fireman in the village of Utica, and is still connected with the department as an active member. He was elected Chief Engineer of the department in 1836, and filled the position about ten years. In 1840 he was the successful Whig candidate for Alderman in a ward that was then strongly Democratic, and held the office two years. In the summer of 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, and took an active part in the nomination of Col. Fremont for the Presidency. He was elected Mayor of the city of Utica in the same year, and was re-elected in the spring of 1857. Besides these, he has held various other responsible positions, though not of a political character.

Senator Hubbell began his political career as a warm friend of Gov. Clinton, and his first vote for Governor was cast for him for that office. He was one of the origi-

nal Whigs, and always acted zealously with that party while it retained its organization. He was a very warm personal and political friend of Gen. Taylor, for whose election as President of the United States, he labored zealously throughout the contest of 1848, as president of the "Rough and Ready Club" of the city of Utica, and a "high private" in the Whig ranks. The Whig party having ceased to exist, he joined the Republican party, where he has ever since remained. During the campaign of 1856, he was president of the "Fremont Club," at Utica, and in 1857 was elected by a large Republican vote, to his present position in the Senate, where, during the last session of the Legislature, he rendered some service to the State as chairman of the Standing Committee on Insurance Companies.

Senator Hubbell is a member of the Baptist church, and and has been a trustee of that denomination for twenty-eight years. He is active and influential in all the transactions of the church, and as regularly as Sabbath rolls around, is present to instruct a Bible class which he has had under his immediate charge for many years.

GEORGE Y. JOHNSON.

Senator Johnson was born in 1820, in the town of Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., where he has ever since resided. His paternal ancestors were English, and his mother's family came from Holland. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Dr. Jonathan Johnson, was born in Worcester county, Mass., and after graduating at the New York

Medical College, and spending some time in his practice as a physician at the New York Hospital and in his native State, emigrated to the State of New York, about forty years ago, and finally settled in Guilderland, where he is still a practicing physician. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Gertrude Waldron, is a native of the town where the family now reside, and they are both in the enjoyment of vigorous health. It is a remarkable fact that there are no other Johnsons in New York who are closely related to this family, although the name is by no means an uncommon one.

Senator Johnson was sent to a district school in his native town, at an early age, where he remained, until he was about sixteen years old, when he became a clerk in a dry good store in that town. Here he remained in this capacity until he was nearly twenty years of age, when, with a small capital, he entered into the mercantile trade for himself, He remained in this business about ten years, when he took his brother into his establishment as a partner, under the firm name of G. Y. & J. Johnson, which firm still continues to exist. About six years ago he purchased a farm in the town where he resides, and has since then been devoting some of his time and attention to the honest pursuit of the husbandman. During all this period, however, he has been a faithful student, and besides familiarising himself with the study of medicine, has become well acquainted with the law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York. He has, however, never practiced his profession, and has always been a merchant and a farmer.

Senator Johnson was elected Supervisor of the town of Guilderland in 1854, and was subsequently elected

twice to the same position. During his second term in this office, he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors. On the 8th of October, 1857, the Americans of the Thirteenth district brought him forward as a candidate for Senator. On the 26th of the same month the Republican convention endorsed his nomination, and he was elected by a handsome majority to the seat he now fills in the Senate. His course in that body during the last session of the Legislature, as a member of the Standing Committees on Commerce and Grievances, was marked by industry and ability, and he proved himself a faithful representative, both in that capacity and on the floor of the Senate. His speech on the Kansas policy of the Federal Administration, was a candid and convincing appeal in behalf of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and, at once, established his reputation, throughout the State, as a man of sound judgment, liberal and comprehensive views, and an able defender of the best interests of the people.

Senator Johnson was formerly an uncompromising Whig, of the Henry Clay school, and always remained firm in his support of the principles of that party while it had an organization. He early enlisted under the American standard, and has always since been among the most active, zealous and efficient members of that party.

He is a man of medium height, rather heavy set, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. He has blue eyes, light brown hair and whiskers; and is one of the only three bachelors in the Senate, Senators Ely and Doherty being the other two. He is affable and courteous in his manner; is a fair speaker; a close debater; and stands high among his legislative associates.

ADDISON H. LAFLIN.

Senator Laflin was born in the town of Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., on the 24th of October, 1823. He is the eldest son of Walter Laflin, late of Lee, and now of Pittsfield, Mass. In 1839 he entered Williams College, and graduated with the second honors of his class, at the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of that institution, in 1843. While in college, he unfortunately lost the use of his eyes, to such an extent, that he was unable to read for nearly a year, which induced him to abandon his intention of preparing himself for one of the learned professions. After leaving college he returned to his native town, and engaged in the mercantile business about a year. In the spring of 1845 he removed to Hardwick, Worcester county, where he engaged in the manufacture of fine writing paper. In the fall of 1847 circumstances led him to Herkimer, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he purchased a building, and water power connected therewith, for the manufacture of fine writing paper, on an extensive scale. In the spring of 1849, in connection with his brother, he went to Herkimer to reside, and, establishing the firm of Laflin Brothers, commenced the manufacture of paper. This establishment proved to be an eminently successful one, and having acquired a good reputation, they were soon enabled to easily dispose of all their manufactures. The mill operated by them was, and still is, by far the largest of the kind in the State, employing about one hundred and thirty hands, and yielding annually a product valued at about $150,000. On the 1st of August, 1857, Mr. Laflin, in connection

with his brother, sold his interest in this establishment to an incorporated company.

Senator Laflin has always been a Whig of radical tendencies, and continued warmly attached to the interests and principles of that party, until the nomination of Gen. Scott, in 1852, and the abandonment by the party of what he regarded as its Free Soil professions. While continuing to act with this party, his political efforts had but one object, and that was the disruption of the two old political organizations, and the formation of a new organization, whose controlling principle should be opposition to the further extention of slavery. In 1855, for the first time, actively and publicly, he took ground in favor of the formation of a new political party, and was among the very first in the establishment of such an organization in the county of Herkimer.

In the fall of 1855 Senator Laflin received the Whig nomination for Senator of the Sixteenth district, then comprising the counties of Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton, which nomination he immediately and peremptorily declined in favor of the Hon. F. P. Bellinger, whose antecedents had been Democratic, and who received the nomination for the same office from the Republican and Democratic conventions, which were held on the same day, and at the same place, as that which conferred the nomination upon Mr. Laflin. He took the stump for the Republican candidates in the fall of 1855, and again in 1856, and labored zealously for the success of the cause he had so warmly espoused.

After an active canvass in Herkimer county, among the Republicans, in the fall of 1857, Senator Laflin was nominated for the seat he now occupies in the Senate. The Senatorial convention was composed of an equal number of delegates from each of the two counties con-

stituting the district, and each delegation presented a candidate from their respective counties. Upon the question of locality alone, therefore, the convention was equally divided, and so remained for nearly twenty-four-hours, during all of which time the best of feeling prevailed. The voluntary withdrawal, however, on the part of the candidate from Otsego, led to the unanimous nomination of Mr. Laflin, upon the motion of a delegate from that county. The Democratic party, presuming upon the existence of a strong prejudice among the Democratic Republicans, against one who had been formerly identified with the Whig party, endeavored to take advantage of the same by nominating, as their candidate for Senator, from the same district, the Hon. Wm. C. Crain, a Free Soil Democrat, of prominent distinction. To assist, too, in the election of Mr. Crain, the American candidate for Senator in the same district withdrew, and a cordial union was affected between the Democrats and Americans upon the same candidate. An effort was, also, made to prejudice the election of Mr. Laflin, by the circulation of some speeches or resolutions which he was said to have favored in the days of the Maine Law excitement, intending thereby to prejudice the hop-growing interest of Otsego county against him; but notwithstanding this effort and combination, he led his ticket in both Otsego and Herkmer counties, and was elected by a majority of over eight hundred.

Senator Laflin was married in 1854, to Miss Helen M. Hall, daughter of the Hon. Johnson Hall, of Syracuse. He attends the Reformed Dutch church, and, although not a member of that denomination, never fails to contribute a generous support to religious objects. He is a fine speaker, always attracting the close atten-

tion of his hearers when he addresses the Senate, and during the last session of the Legislature was chairman of the Standing Committee on Manufactures and an influential member of the committees on Literature and the Militia. In person he is somewhat below the medium stature; has a large head, coated with a profusion of light brown hair; soft, blue eyes; strongly marked features; a healthy complexion; and an independent, self-conscious expression of countenance which indicates a proper estimate of his own abilities.

RALPH A. LOVELAND.

Senator Loveland was born on the borders of Lake Champlain, in 1819, in the town of Westport, Essex county, N. Y. In early life he was engaged, during the season of navigation, with his father, in the transportation business, going to school during the winter, until he was twenty-one years of age. These were all the educational advantages he then enjoyed, and even these were not very well improved, his mind having been too much occupied with his customary business duties to permit him to devote much time to study. When he had attained his majority, he commenced business for himself, without any capital; but with a full and uncompromising determination to live to some good and praiseworthy purpose while he did live. He began upon a small scale, making scarcely more than a comfortable living during the first few years; but his business gradually increased, until he dealt very extensively in all the staple productions consumed upon the borders of Champlain. He was very attentive to his business,

always acting upon the old Ben. Franklin principle, "that if you don't keep the shop it won't keep you," and was eminently successful in all his business transactions. Notwithstanding his success, he finally disposed of his business. This was in 1853, when he again went into active employment by manufacturing pig iron, in which he was also decidedly successful. He then sold out again in 1856, since which time he has not been engaged in any regular employment. He has, also, been pretty extensively engaged in Western land speculation since 1847, and in this, too, has been very successful.

Senator Loveland was elected Supervisor of the town in which he now resides, in 1850, and has since been twice re-elected to the same position. In the fall of 1856 he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of about eight hundred over both the American and Democratic candidates, and, as a member of the Standing Committee on Canals, was an active, influential and consistent member of that body. In the fall of 1857 he was again nominated for the Assembly, but declined, and was subsequently nominated and elected to fill the seat he now occupies in the Senate, and in which, during the last session of the Legislature, as chairman of the Standing Committee on State Prisons and Public Printing, he distinguished himself as an efficient and capable representative. He has never been seriously afflicted with an ambition for political honors or emoluments, but it has become proverbial, in the section of the State where he resides, that his nomination for an office is invariably the sure harbinger of his election.

Senator Loveland was formerly a Whig, a devoted admirer of Henry Clay, and is a strong, uncompromising partisan. He was a delegate to the first Anti-Nebraska State convention ever held in the State, at Sar-

atoga in the fall of 1854, and early identified himself with the Republican movement, always believing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a gross and unmitigated outrage upon the whole country. Since then he has always occupied a bold and unflinching stand in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and has been a zealous, consistent, and disinterested advocate of all the other great doctrines of the Republican party. He was triumphantly elected to his place in the Senate upon this issue, and is fully determined to stand by it until his political career shall have ended.

Senator Loveland was married in 1840, to Miss Harriet M. Kent, a grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dan Kent, of Benson, Vt., and a young lady well known for her hospitality, sociability, and general intelligence. He is a man of medium height; has black hair and heavy black whiskers; a sharp, piercing, hazel eye, which is peculiarly attractive, and strongly indicative of more than ordinary intellectual power. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is deservedly popular wherever he is known. He seldom speaks in the Senate, but never fails to

"Act well his part, there all the honor lies."

WM. G. MANDEVILLE.

Senator Mandeville, whose right to his seat in the Senate is now contested by the Hon. Henry C. Wetmore, was born on the 16th of August, 1807, in the town of Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y. He is descended from Dutch and French parentage, and his father, Jeremiah Mandeville, who died in 1842, at the age of seventy-

one, was quite a successful farmer in that part of the Empire State. His mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty three.

Senator Mandeville was educated in a common school, and after learning the carriage making business, "set up shop" for himself in Stockport, formerly a part of the town of Kinderhook, where he followed his occupation until 1836, when he purchased a farm and turned husbandman. He then followed the plow until 1841, when he sold his farm, and purchasing an extensive milling interest at Stuyvesant Falls, in his native county, where he now resides, engaged in the manufacture of flour, paper, &c., until 1852. About this time he established a large paper mill in the town of Livingston, Columbia county, which he operated until 1856, when he sold it; since which time he has been partially retired from business.

Senator Mandeville held the office of Justice of the Peace, in the town of Stockport from 1836 till 1840, when he received the unanimous nomination of the Democrats of his county for the Assembly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1849 he was again nominated by the "Soft" section of his party for the Assembly, but declined in favor of the nominee of the "Hards." John H. Overhisen, who was elected. In 1850 he was again brought forward as the Democratic candidate, but owing to a division in the party, was defeated by Phelletus W. Bishop. After this, he declined all political nominations, until the fall of 1857, when he was unanimously nominated for the seat he now occupies in the Senate. During the last session of the Legislature he occupied a position upon the Standing Committees on Roads and Bridges, Poor Laws, and the Division of Towns and Counties. He has, also,

occupied a prominent position as a military man, having arisen from the position of Cornet in the cavalry department, through all the military gradations, to that of General, his commission for which he still holds as a supernumerary. In politics, he is an old-fashioned Democrat, of the Jackson school, having cast his first vote for Old Hickory, at his first election to the Presidency in 1828. He supported the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, in 1848, believing that, inasmuch as Congress, whether rightfully or wrongfully, had always exercised authority over the territories, she ought still to do so; but he never did consider the subject of slavery a proper test of Democratic faith. Since that period, however, he has always supported the nominations of his party, and voted and labored for the election of Pierce and Buchanan. He has always been one of the most zealous and active politicians in Columbia county, and since a voter, has never been absent from a single election. In politics, as in every thing else, he is an independent, straightforward man, who has a will and a way of his own, and is always willing to allow others the same freedom he assumes for himself.

In 1839 Senator Mandeville was married to Miss Elizabeth White, of his native place, by whom has six children. In person he is rather below the medium height; has dark hair, well mixed with gray; a long, gray beard, and a small light eye, with a frank countenance, and a good face.

Mr. Wetmore, the contestant of Senator Mandeville's seat, upon the ground that the latter vacated the same by accepting a post-office appointment, under the General government, while the former was duly elected to fill such vacancy, is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the postion, and should he succeed in obtaining

the same, will doubtless reflect credit upon himself and the constituency whose claims he represents. He is a native of the city of New York, where he was born in 1825, and was educated at New Haven. He was subsequently engaged in the mercantile trade with his father, Appollos R. Wetmore, in his native city, until about eight years since, when he retired from business, and has since then been residing, chiefly, at Fishkill, Dutchess county. Since living at that place, he has devoted much of his attention to literary pursuits, having published one or two interesting works, and having now almost ready for press another of superior historical interest. He is a fine writer, and has delivered numerous interesting lectures, in various sections of the country.

In politics, Mr. Wetmore was formerly a devoted admirer of Henry Clay, and a strong supporter of Whig principles; but at the disorganization of that party his conservatism led him into the American ranks, where he has since enacted a prominent and influential part. He enjoys a high degree of personal and political popularity, and stands deservedly high in the section of the State in which he resides.

JOHN C. MATHER.

Senator Mather is the only surviving son of the late Dr. Thaddeus Mather, of Binghamton, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated Cotton Mather, the famous New England divine, so prominent in colonial history. He was born in Deposit, Delaware county, N. Y., and is about forty years of age. He is a brother of Gen. Calvin E. Mather, of New York city, who died about

five years since, and who is well remembered as a distinguished lawyer and a brilliant orator. Within the past few years he has been called upon to mourn the loss of his father, mother, and two brothers. He received a liberal education, and at the age of twenty-two removed to Troy, where he engaged in the mercantile trade.

Senator Mather has always been a strong National Democrat, and early in life entered prominently into the political discussions of the day. Possessed of winning manners and unusual firmness of purpose, he soon won the confidence of the people, and was twice chosen a member of the Common Council of the city of Troy, from a district largely Opposition, and at a time when no other Democrat on the same ticket succeeded. He was appointed Loan Commissioner by Gov. Bouck, and was re-appointed by Gov. Wright. In 1846 he was a member of the Democratic State convention, and took a prominent and active part in its deliberations. In the fall of 1847 he was nominated as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, but owing to a division in the convention which nominated him, and which is memorable in the political annals of the State, he was defeated. The firebrand of the Wilmot Proviso had been cast into the Democratic camp, and a serious struggle for the ascendency resulted in the triumph of the Hunker or Anti-Proviso branch of the party. The Proviso resolutions were laid upon the table, and a ticket composed exclusively of their opponents being nominated, his nomination for Canal Commissioner was made on the first ballot. The Minority or Barnburner section then repudiated the action of the convention, and generally abstained from the polls at the election, which defeated the entire Democratic ticket, and threw the State into the hands of the Whigs.

During the schism in the Democratic party in 1848 and '49, Senator Mather adhered with unflinching energy and tenacity to the National or Cass section. For this stand in behalf of the nationality of his party his political friends determined to present his name again to the people of the State, which they did in 1850, when he was a second time nominated for Canal Commissioner by an emphatic majority of the State convention, Gov. Seymour and himself being the Hunker representatives on the ticket, and Sanford E. Church, our present Comptroller, Hon. William G. Angel, and Nathaniel S. Benton, our present Canal Auditor, being contributed from the Barnburner wing. Messrs. Seymour and Mather were subsequently endorsed by what was called the "Union Party" in the city of New York, which was composed of a large body of conservative Democrats and Whigs who were opposed to Northern sectionalism. The election resulted in the defeat of Gov. Seymour, by a small majority, while Messrs. Church, Angel, Benton and Mather were successful for State officers.

As the time for holding the Democratic State Convention, in 1852, drew nigh, Senator Mather's name was proposed in many quarters for the office of Governor. Delegations from the counties of Albany and Rensselaer were elected favorable to him, but learning this, he sent a communication to the convention, requesting that his name should not be used in that connection, half his term as Canal Commissioner being yet unexpired. During the sessions of the legislature of 1853, the divisions in the Democratic party in New York, again broke out into open rupture, and it was at this session that Senator Mather's famous impeachment case was brought to trial.

As political parties were then constituted, three-fourths of the members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments were politically opposed to him, but he was successfully vindicated from every charge by the result of the investigation. The resolutions of impeachment were brought into the Assembly only a few hours before the close of the legislative session, but being informed of the report, he instantly forwarded to that body a communication, couched in terms at once bold and dignified, complaining of want of notice of the proceedings, and demanding the hearing which had not been accorded to him by the committee. The session closed, but the Governor immediately re-convoked the legislature, and the proceedings were continued. The Assembly then passed a resolution giving him the opportunity which he had demanded to reply to the charges, and this reply he was not long in furnishing. He sent it in to that body on the 30th of May, and it was generally conceded to be one of the ablest and most unanswerable documents ever presented to a legislative body. An effort made to return it to him received only sixteen votes, and fifty thousand copies were immediately ordered by the Assembly to be printed. It can not be doubted that it convinced that body and the public, of his entire innocence of the charges brought against him, and, doubtless, the whole subject would have been dismissed after the receipt of his communication, had not he and his friends demanded the form of a trial. The trial lasted several weeks, and its result was received with great acclamation from one end of the State to the other.

Senator Mather has now been a resident of the city of New York for some years. In the fall of 1857 he was nominated by the Democratic convention of the

Fourth Senatorial district for the position which he now holds, and was successful by a majority of nine thousand votes over both the opposing candidates — the largest majority ever given for a Senator in any district in the State. He has, since then, been one of the most industrious, energetic, and useful members of the Senate. As the Democratic member of the Standing Committee on Canals, he presented, at the last session of the Legislature, the elaborate minority report against the expediency of tolling railroads for the benefit of the Canals, which, as he claimed, prevented the inauguration of a system fraught with danger to the freedom of trade, and which, if adopted, would, in his judgment, have inevitably resulted perniciously, not only to New York city, but to the entire State. Distinguished among the advocates of Canal improvement, as he has always been, the reasons given by him why one line of transportation should not be taxed, and partially paralized, in order to support another, came home, in the opinion of his friends, with redoubled force of disinterestedness in the body to which he belongs, and convinced even gentlemen of adverse political views, that no such inequality should be sanctioned.

Senator Mather was, also, chairman of the select committee to which was referred the subject of the repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law. He made an exceedingly able minority report and, also, an eloquent speech, of which ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed, against the law; but the Republican majority in the Legislature considered it an essential party measure, and his views were consequently not adopted.

But the introduction of his bill for the repeal of the law appointing Commissioners to build a City Hall in

the city of New York, during the last session, is the act which entitles him most to the special gratitude of the party to which he belongs. The bill passed through both Houses by considerable majorities, and, in his opinion, checked, he hoped, permanently, one of the most iniquitous schemes of political profligacy and plunder which has ever been lobbied through the Legislature. The Governor was authorized by the law repealed, to appoint, at a large salary, five Commissioners who would have been empowered to expend money to the amount of millions of dollars, ostensibly to erect a City Hall; but in reality for the purpose of obtaining an almost unlimited patronage for the benefit of political plunderers,

Mr. Mather's bill limited the expediture to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; transferred the power of appointing Commissioners, whose number he reduced to three, from the Governor to the Mayor of the city interested in the undertaking; and provided that the Commissioners should exercise their functions without compensation. Every tax payer in the city of New York was directly benefitted by the timely interposition of this bill, and to Mr. Mather's indefatigable perseverance alone are they indebted for the protection thus afforded them against the profligate schemes of unscrupulous politicians.

No individual connected with our State politics has been made the focus of more bitter antagonism than Senator Mather, yet owing to the singularly unassuming amiability of the man, he counts among his warmest personal friends the greatest number of those who have been arrayed against him in public life. Unpretending and ever ready to lend his services where required, to the very individuals against whom he might be supposed to have cause for cherished animosity, it is impossible

for his worst enemies to withold from him the tribute of praise which is his due as a high-minded and courteous gentleman, even though on grounds of general policy they may be his adversaries.

JAMES NOXON.

Senator Noxon was born in March, 1818, in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, N. Y., and now represents his own friends, who have known his life-long career—the most difficult of all the ordeals through which a public man can pass. His ancestors were from Scotland and from Holland. The name of his father, B. Davis Noxon, is indelible in the judicial annals of this State, it having been the synonym of a learned and faithful counsel for half a century. It has been his fortune to be prominent in the legal conflicts of the State, from the day when the place he had chosen as his residence was a frontier, till it had arisen to the wealth and importance of a great city.

Senator Noxon received the foundation of his education at Homer, where he enjoyed the advantage of the scholarship of Mr. Woolworth, who now fills the responsible office of Secretary of the Regents of the University. At Hamilton and at Union Colleges he subsequently formed the strength and growth of a complete education. Having graduated, in 1838, he commenced the study of the law, and after receiving the primary instruction, in the city of Syracuse, in the office of Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock, he formed in the Law Department of Yale College and the instruction of those eminent civilians, Daggett and Hitchcock, that guide to the high

reason of the law, which is the best teacher of its duties. Concluding his studies in 1841, he was admitted to the bar at the city of New York, and began his practice as the successor of his distinguished father, in the firm of Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock. Of this firm, one member, Mr. Leavenworth, has filled the position of Secretary of State, and another, Mr. Comstock, is on the bench of the highest court in the State.

Senator Noxon remained attached firmly, consistently, and of principle, to the Whig party, till the considerations which seemed paramount, led to the dissolution of that party and the formation of the Republican party. He has ever since worked faithfully and perseveringly in the Republican cause, his idea of freedom being in advance, it may be, of that of others, but only because he has refused to believe in any other than that of the universality of Liberty.

He never held any office at the hands of the people until 1855, when the Republicans of the Twenty-second district presented him to the people as a candidate for the Senate, and when he was elected by a most flattering vote. During the two years that followed, he was an active and influential member of that body, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and was especially prominent in the controversy which arose in regard to the construction of a bridge across the Hudson river, at Albany, and the disposition of the property of Trinity church. In the former case he was favorable to the construction of a bridge, and the bill authorizing its construction became a law; in the latter he advocated the proposition to divide the property of Trinity among her branches, and carried it through the Senate. In 1857 he was re-nominated for the Senate, and was again successful, lacking only a few votes of having a majority

over the combined Democratic and American vote in the district.

In person he is somewhat below the medium stature; has light hair and beard; large, blue eyes; rather pale complexion, and a thoughtful countenance. He is sociable, frank, and open-hearted; and has multitudes of personal and political friends. He is a sound lawyer; and a fluent, eloquent debater. He speaks rapidly, with appropriate gesticulation and animation, and has a clear, loud voice that occasionally makes the Senate chamber ring. He is a good, practical legislator, and will doubtless not fail to do his duty to the interests of his immediate constituents and the commonwealth at large.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Senator Patterson is one of the oldest and most venerable looking men in the Senate. He is a native of the town of Lisle, Broome county, N, Y., where he was born, in March, 1800. His maternal ancestors were English, and his paternal, Scotch. His grandfather, Brig.-Gen. John Patterson, was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war, and took the command of West Point, after the capture of Andre, which he held till the close of the war. He was afterwards a Representative in the Eighth Congress, from what was then the Sixteenth district, in New York, and sat in the Constitutional convention of 1804, where he was an industrious and influential member. He was, also, subsequently a member of the State Senate for several years, and, at that time, was one of the most prominent men in the state. Mr. Patterson's father, Josiah L. Patterson, was a

farmer, and a native of Connecticut, from whence he removed to Massachusetts. Here he lived until about the year 1791, when he emigrated to New York, and settled in Broome county, where he remained until 1813, when he removed to Monroe county. He died about fourteen years ago, at the age of eighty-four, and his wife, the mother of the hero of this sketch, and a daughter of Gen. Hyde, of Broome county, formerly of Massachusetts, died about the year 1838, at the age of seventy.

Senator Patterson was brought up on a farm, and received only an ordinary common school education. He remained at home with his father on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shelden, who died shortly after, and removed to Parma Centre, Monroe connty, where he has always since resided. On going to this place, he embarked in the mercantile trade, in which he engaged about three years, when he turned his attention to farming, and has always since been, more or less, so occupied. In 1831, he was elected Justice of the Peace of the town in which he resides, and with the exception of a very few months, has held the office ever since. In 1834, he was elected Supervisor, and again in 1835, '36, '37, '51 and '53, holding the position during a period of six years. He was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1844, and occupied a place on the bench till the court was abolished by the Constitution of 1846. On his leaving this position, he was admitted to practice in the County Court, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. Since then he has been a practicing lawyer. In 1855, he was brought forward by the Republicans, of what was then the Twenty-seventh district, as a candidate for

the Senate, and was elected. He was renominated in the fall of 1857, in what is now the Twenty-eighth district, and was again successful by a handsome plurality. During the last session of the Legislature, he was Chairman of the Standing Committees on Claims and Expiring Laws in the Senate.

Senator Patterson was formerly a Free Soil Democrat, and supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848. He always voted a straight ticket, till 1854, when he split in favor of Myron H. Clark, as the Temperance candidate for Governor. Upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in the same year, he enlisted in the Republican movement, and has been a zealous member of that party ever since. He is an upright and respectable man, and a sound, honest legislator. In person he is tall, slender, and well proportioned; has snow white hair; blue eyes, and a dignified, intelligent countenance. He never married the second time, and chiefly attends the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE W. PRATT.

Senator Pratt is the youngest member of the Senate. He was born in 1830, in Prattsville, Greene county, N. Y., a pleasant little village reared among the Catskill mountains, by his energetic and respected father, the Hon. Zadock Pratt, late member of Congress. He is descended from that noble band of pilgrims who first broke ground on the shores of New England, one of whom, Lieut. William Pratt, of Norfolk in England, settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1636.

The subject of this sketch received a thorough and careful education, physically assisted by extended journeys on the western frontiers of the country, until 1848, when he went to Europe and completed his education in a German university, receiving a degree of Doctor in Philosophy. Subsequently he traveled extensively in Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, and Russia, and finally returned to the United States in 1851. In 1855 he was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Benjamin Tibbits, of Albany, and now resides at Kingston, Ulster county, in which county he is largely engaged in the manufacture of leather. He is, also, engaged in the same business in the city of New York.

Senator Pratt devotes no inconsiderable portion of his time to literary studies; is interested in the common school system of New York, and is now a member of various distinguished literary societies in this and foreign countries. He is an enthusiastic book collector, and has a library of nearly eight thousand volumes, including some of the most ancient and valuable works and manuscripts to be found in the world. His collection in Oriental languages, or relating to Oriental subjects, which contains about three thousand volumes, is especially interesting and attractive. The library contains a large number of ancient and modern Bibles; numerous interesting ancient classical works; some of the best editions of the Italian poets; and many early Spanish works.

The State Military organization has no warmer friend than Senator Pratt. He has served in various grades, and under the administration of Gov. Seymour, held the office of Quarter-Master General. At present, he is Colonel of one of the largest and most flourishing regiments in the State—the 20th Regiment, familiarly

known as the Ulster Guard—and it is in no small degree owing to his own exertions that the military spirit of his county has made for itself a name. Like his father, he is a Democrat, and has never faltered in his devotion to the principles of that party. He has never aimed to be a politician, evidently caring but little for such advancement, and his election to the Senate may be said to be his first entrance into the political field. He was nominated by the Democrats of the Tenth district with great unanimity for this position, and was triumphant by a majority of fifteen hundred, over the American and Republican candidate, notwithstanding the district gave about four thousand against the Democrats in the great contest of 1856. During the last session of the Legislature he was an influential member of the Committee on the Militia, and proved himself eminently capable and efficient in the discharge of all his official duties. He was, also, chairman of the Joint Library Committee, and as such, attended especially to all matters affecting the Library, the Regents of the University, the history of the State, and all that class of public business. It was under the direction of this Committe that the present arrangment of the Senate Chamber and its adjoining rooms has been made.

Senator Pratt is both personally and political one of the most popular men in the Senate, notwithstanding his comparative youth. Although born and reared under the most advantageous circumstances, he has not, like the sons of most wealthy parents, failed to improve them, and is now possessed of the accomplishments, coupled with a naturally active mind and great strength of will, which cannot fail to advance him still higher in the scale of usefulness and distinction. He carries with him into the social circle the same unpretending and

retired manner, for which he is distinguished in public, and athough of a cheerful disposition, exhibits a dignified and respectful bearing which, at once, constitutes the only safe index to real nobility of soul and the true value of an exalted character.

In person Senator Pratt is above the medium height, being tall and slender; has a fine coat of light brown hair, blue eyes, stylish side whiskers, and a fine, heavy moustache. He seldom addresses the Senate at any considerable length, but is active and faithful in the discharge of his duties as a legislator.

ERASTUS S. PROSSER.

There is much less of success in life really dependent upon accident, or what is usually dénominated *luck*, than is generally imagined. Much more depends upon the objects which a man proposes to himself; what accomplishments or attainments he aims at; what constitutes the circle of his vision and thoughts; what he chooses, not *to be educated for*, but to *educate himself for*; whether he looks beyond the present hour to the end and aim of the whole of life; or whether he listens to the appeals of indolence or vulgar pleasure, or to the stirring voice in his own soul, urging his ambition on to the higher and nobler objects of life.

Senator Prosser, the successor of the Hon. James Wadsworth, who resigned his place in the Senate in the fall of 1858, is forty-nine years of age, and was born in the town of Westerlo, Albany county, N. Y. He is a self-educated man, having enjoyed only the means of a

very limited English education, and while comparatively young, removed to the city of Albany, where he embarked in the forwarding trade. After remaining in that place for some time, he located in the city of Buffalo, where he now resides, and where he was extensively and successfully engaged in the forwarding business, till about a year ago, when he retired upon an ample fortune. He possesses fine business capacities, combined with untiring industry and strict integrity, and is wholly indebted to his own unaided exertions and noble aims in life, for the eminent and gratifying success with which he has thus far met.

In politics Senator Prosser was formerly a Democrat, till 1848, when his Anti-slavery proclivities led him into the support of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. He subsequently joined the Republican party, and although elected to his present position by a union of Americans and Republicans, still claims to belong to that party, having acted accordingly, since the opening of the present Legislature. He never held any public office till his election to the seat he now occupies, having paid but little attention to general politics in his close confinement to his duties, as a strict business man, and, outside of the business world, has been known in public only as a zealous and consistent friend of the Canals. His long experience in the forwarding trade has long since convinced him of the necessity and advantage of the speedy enlargement and completion of these great channels of commerce, and the deep interest which he has always taken in this great question was probably the only inducement for him to consent to become a candidate for the position he now occupies. He has, also, been industriously engaged in the enterprise of introducing steam navigation on the Erie canal, and looks

upon it as one of the greatest improvements of the day in canal navigation.

Senator Prosser has a family, and is personally, as well as politically, popular among all who know him. His whole life is a striking illustration of the fact, that a good name, founded on real worth of character, is far beyond any thing else in real value, and far better is it for a young man to begin the world penniless with this in his possession, than to be the proprietor of vast estates and the inheritor of paternal fame, with neither the disposition nor the ability to maintain them He cannot become wise, nor good, nor great by proxy, and the sooner he ascertains this and acts upon it, the better it will be for him,

Senator Prosser is rather prepossessing in his personal appearance, being about medium in height, with an active frame, sharp, grey eyes, and a bushy, iron-grey beard; and wears a cheerful good-natured, though dignified and somewhat reserved expression upon his countenance which, at once, gives assurance of the real man.

RICHARD SCHELL.

Senator Schell is a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and is forty-seven years of age. He is of German descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest German settlers who came into Dutchess and Columbia counties. He is the eldest of four brothers, of whom Augustus Schell, the present Collector of the port of New York, is the second. He received a liberal education, and when comparatively young, removed to the city of New York, where he embarked in the business

of a broker, in which he is still engaged, on Wall street. He has, probably, been the most fearless and venturesome financial man in the country, and has alternately made and lost more money than any other man engaged in a similar business in the city of New York.

Although firm, decided, and uncompromising in his political views, Senator Schell has never been a professional politician, preferring to devote the largest share of his time and attention to his own private affairs, and has contented himself with being a silent-working and liberal member of his party. He was brought forward by the Democrats of his district with entire unanimity for the Senate, in the fall of 1857, and was elected to the seat he now occupies in that body, by a majority over the combined forces of the American and Republican parties. The district from which he has been elected includes all that part of the city in which Fifth avenue is situated, and he represents more wealth than any other member of either branch of the Legislature.

In the Senate, Mr. Schell discharges his duties with credit to himself, and the most perfect fidelity to his constituents. He never indulges in speech-making, believing that the legislation of the State can be properly disposed of with a great deal less talking, but pursues a quiet, straight-forward, industrious, and consistent course, which commands the unqualified approbation of his legislative associates and the people. He is a man of sound judgment, with a strong, discriminating mind, and never, regardless of consequences to himself or friends, gives the least countenance to any thing, in the shape of legislation, which does not harmonize or tend to the promotion of the best interests of the people. He very appropriately occupied a position on the Committee on Finance, during the last session of the Legis-

lature, and was probably the best financier on that committee He has always been a Democrat and a devoted partisan, and is eminently national in all his political views and feelings, never refusing, as all men should do, to sacrifice, if need be, every local interest upon the altar of the Constitution and the Union.

In person Senator Schell is about the medium height; is well formed, and somewhat inclined to corpulency, with black hair and eyes, and a full, dignified face. He possesses fine, social qualities, and in both public and private life, enjoys a high degree of personal popularity.

GEORGE G. SCOTT.

Senator Scott was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1811. He is the only child of James Scott, long a noted land surveyor in that county, who was, also, a native of Ballston, and died there in 1857, at the advanced age of eigthy-three. The latter was the only son of George Scott, a native of Dunnamanugh, Londonderry county, Ireland, who, in 1773, came with his family to this country, and located in Ballston, then a frontier settlement in the wilderness. On one occasion, towards the close of the Revolution, his dwelling was attacked and pillaged at midnight by a band of Indians and Tories from Canada, and himself tomahawked and left for dead by the enemy.

Senator Scott was graduated at Union College in 1831. He then commenced the study of the law at Ballston Spa, the county seat of Saratoga county, serving the first half of his clerkship with Palmer & Goodrich, and the remaining half with Brown & Thompson.

He was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court in 1834 and immediately opened an office in the same village, where he has practiced ever since, with much more than ordinary success. It is said that he has tried more causes as a referee than any other lawyer in Saratoga county, having always had the confidence of the people as a man of sound judgment and a thorough knowledge of his profession. In 1838 he was appointed, by Gov. Marcy, one of the Judges of the County Courts, but resigned in 1840, when his term of office had about half expired, preferring to devote more of his time and attention to his private practice. He was also a Justice of the Peace from 1837 to 1849, and discharged the duties of the office with marked ability and entire satisfaction. In 1855 Senator Scott was nominated to represent the First district of Saratoga county in the Assembly, and being the candidate of the two seperate organizations into which the Democratic party was then divided, was successful by a large plurality, over both the American and Republican candidates. He was a prominent member of the Standing Committee on Ways and Means, during the session of 1856, and was the only Democratic member of the House placed upon that committee. In the political tornado of 1856 he was again elected to the Assembly by *two* votes over his Republican, and some two or three hundred, over his American competitor, running largely ahead of his ticket. At the ensuing session he was one of the most active and prominent members of the Standing Committee on the Judiciary. It was during this session that he made a speech on the negro suffrage question, which, at once, established his reputation as a sound thinker and a good debater, He took strong ground against the doctrine of universal suffrage, and

while acknowleding that the negro had rights as well as the white man, maintained that the former ought not to be placed on an equal footing with the latter at the ballot-box. In the fall of 1857, the Democrats of the Fifteenth Senatorial district, brought him forward as a candidate for the seat he now occupies in the Senate, and he was triumphantly elected by a handsome majority. During the last session of the Legislature he was chairman of the Standing Committee on the Division of Towns and Counties, and occupied a prominent position on the Committee on Claims.

Senator Scott was married in 1839, to Miss Lucy Lee, daughter of Joel Lee, a prominent citizen of Ballston, who had held several responsible positions at the hands of the people. He has four children — three promising daughters and an intelligent son. He is one of the most concise and logical debaters in the Senate, and is truly remarkable for his calmness, self-possession, and dignity, while addressing that body. He is most emphatically the right man in the right place, and will, no doubt, be received, at the close of his Senatorial career, by the universal plaudits of his constituents, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

SAMUEL SLOAN.

Senator Sloan was born on the 25th of December, 1817, in the beautiful little town of Lisburn, within seven miles of Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and is now forty-one years of age. When about two years old, his parents emigrated to this country, and settled

in the city of New York. In 1798, however, some of his ancestors, owing to the political troubles of their native land, emigrated and settled in the State of Kentucky, where they and their numerous descendants have distinguished themselves for their devotion to republican institutions.

At an early age Senator Sloan became a pupil in one of the public schools in New York. Subsequently he entered the grammar school of Columbia College, and pursued his studies until he was about fifteen years of age, when, owing to the sudden death of his father, leaving his widowed mother, with five orphan children, almost exclusively upon their own resources, he was compelled to abandon his career as a student, and turn his attention to some more practical mode of supporting himself and those in a great measure depending upon him. He entered the counting house of one of the most extensive English importing houses in New York, and soon after became a clerk in the old established house of McBride & Co., the founder of which, James McBride, recently deceased, was for near half a century engaged in the Irish and English trade, and every where known for his strict integrity of character. Senator Sloan remained in this house, as clerk, till 1845, when he became a partner, under the name of George McBride, Jr., & Co. On the 1st day of January, 1857, the firm was dissolved, and Senator Sloan having, in December, 1855, been elected president of the Hudson River Railroad Company, retired from business, and has since devoted his whole attention to the interests of the company. He still holds this office, and as the chief executive officer of the company, has successfully carried it through one of the severest trials experienced in railroad management.

In the spring of 1844, Senator Sloan married Miss Margaret Elmendorf, of Somerset county, N. J., a member of one of the oldest families in that section of the country, and removed to Brooklyn, where he has always since resided. In 1852, he was elected as a Supervisor of Kings county, and in 1853 was appointed one of the commissioners to form a charter for the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Bushwick. In these positions he discharged his duties with entire satisfaction to the people of the district he represented. In 1852, he was a candidate for nomination in the Democratic Congressional convention of his district, but although the largest number of delegates were elected favorable to his nomination, he was by some unfair means defeated by two votes.

He was never ambitious of political preferment, always preferring to devote his whole time and attention to his own private affairs, but in the fall of 1857, the Democrats of the Second Senatorial district successfully urged upon him the nomination for Senator. The district was then strongly Republican, and his competitor, Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., enjoyed a high reputation as a legislator, but the contest resulted in the election of Mr. Sloan, by a large majority. As a member of the Standing Committees on Banks and Commerce, and Navigation, in the Senate, during the last session of the Legislature, he proved himself eminently serviceable, alike to his immediate constituents and the State at large, and successfully established his reputation as a faithful and efficient public servant.

Senator Sloan has always been a Democrat of the National stamp. He is a prominent member of the Dutch Reformed church, and has always been actively connected with various benevolent and religious associ-

ations. In his general deportment he is quiet and unassuming; has an elevated mind, a high-toned moral feeling, strong natural sympathy, great firmness, determination, dignity, independence, and self-reliance; and is an honest, skillful, and correct business man, capable of driving large enterprizes, and bearing heavy responsibilities. As a citizen, he occupies a high position in the city where he resides, and perhaps one of the most interesting and sociable occasions that has transpired in Brooklyn for many years, was when its citizens congratulated him, with a complimentary dinner, in December 1857, upon his election to the Senate. In reply to an invitation to be present on that occasion, the Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the New York Central railroad wrote as follows: "It would give me great pleasure to be present to bear witness in person to my high appreciation of Mr. Sloans' ability and character, especially to the very able manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of President of the Hudson River railroad company. Although, when he accepted that post, he did so without any experience in railroad matters, by his energy and thoroughness, he soon made up for that want; and by the success of his administration in every department to which he has attended, he has in my judgment, proved himself to be one of the ablest railroad managers in the country. The administrative abilities thus developed, and the knowledge of the business and interests of our state thus obtained, will prove of great service to Mr. Sloan in the discharge of his Senatorial duties."

In person Senator Sloan is somewhat tall and slender; has dark hair and eyes; a flushed face, and an honest, thoughtful countenance. Having arisen by his own exertions to the distinguished position he now occupies,

his whole history is another striking illustration of the glorious influence of free republican institutions in assigning to merit and genius their proper place and reward.

JOSHUA B. SMITH.

Senator Smith was born in the town of Smithtown, county of Suffolk, N. Y., on the 9th of February, 1801, and has the appearance of being not more than forty years of age, having, as yet, scarcely a gray hair in his head. He is a lineal descendant of the sixth generation, and still resides on the old homestead, where his father and grandfather lived and died. He belongs to the "Bull Smith" stock, so called from the fact, that the great-grandsire of the name, upon emigrating to this country, from Yorkshire, England, purchased, for a certain stipend, as much land as he could ride around in a day, and having no horses, which were then scarce, he used a bull for the purpose, which he had trained to the bridle.

Senator Smith owes nothing to a regular course of education, having had the advantages only of an ordinary district school, and is, in a very great degree, a self-made man. He is a tiller of the soil, and from his youth up, has always been a practical farmer. In 1827 he was appointed an Adjutant of the 137th regiment of the New York State militia, under a commission of the late Gov. Marcy; and in 1831 was appointed Colonel of the same regiment. He held his commission three years, and then resigned, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1827 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, of the town in which he lives, and is said to have dis-

charged the duties of the office in a highly satisfactory manner. In 1832 he was appointed one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, with the approval of the Governor of the State, which approval, was, in those days, indispensable, and held the position for two terms, embracing a period of ten years. His father had filled the same place before him for more than twenty-five years, and was so successful in his career, as a Judge, that he was permitted to occupy the position, notwithstanding frequent changes in the administration of the State. His father was, also, for many years, a distinguished and influential member of the State Senate.

In the fall of 1838 Senator Smith was chosen a member of Assembly, and was re-elected to the session of 1843, during the administration of ex-Gov. Bouck. In the fall of the same year, he was nominated and elected to the Senate, from what was then the Second Senatorial district, embracing a territory of nine counties. The State was then divided into eight Senatorial districts, and each district was entitled to four Senators, who were elected for four years. In the fall of 1857 the Democratic party again nominated him for the Senate, with great unanimity, and he was elected from what is now known as the First district. He was chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture during the last session, and was always found at his post, discharging his duties to the best of his ability.

Senator Smith has always been an old National Democrat, as were also his father and grandfather before him. He has always been an active politician, feeling a deep interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of the country; but has never been what is usually termed a political demagogue or intriguer. Strong proof of this is the fact, that, while he has not unfrequently refused many

prominent positions at the hands of the people, he has never sought to avoid any duty which he felt he owed them. He fills his position in the Senate with dignity and ability, and, although not a frequent talker, possesses an influence which is seldom disregarded in the proceedings of that body.

The Senator is a tall man, standing full six feet in his stockings; is quick, active in step, having an elastic frame, capable of endurance; and has black hair, a smooth face, and a penetrating, hazel eye.

FRANCIS B. SPINOLA.

Senator Spinola was born on the 19th of March, 1821, at Stony Brook, Suffolk county, N. Y. His father, who came to this country at an early age, to complete his education, and who finally settled here, was a native of the island of Madeira, and his paternal grandfather was an Italian. Both his mother and maternal grandmother were natives of Long Island, and his maternal grandfather, who served through the Revolutionary war, as an officer, was an Irishman.

In early life Senator Spinola received but very little schooling, and when nearly sixteen years of age, was apprenticed to the trade of a jeweler. He served his time at this business, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he abandoned it, on account of an unusual degree of inactivity in the trade. Being an extremely handy youth, he then turned his attention to blacksmithing, which he followed nearly a year, when he engaged in the grocery business. After pursuing this occupation a short time, he engaged himself to work at

the carpenter's trade, which he followed nearly a year, when he was appointed an Assistant to the Clerk of the Common Council, of the city of Brooklyn, where he then, and has always since, resided. This post he occupied about a year, his engagement having been only for a specific amount of work, which he had completed within that period, and he then became a clerk in the office of the Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, with whom he remained a year. Shortly after, he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Common Council, which position he filled until he was elected Alderman from the Second ward, in 1846. He was again the Whig candidate in the following year, and although the ward had always been one of the Democratic strongholds, he was defeated by only one vote. In the following spring, however, he was again elected, and was subsequently re-elected four different times. At the expiration of his term of office, as Alderman, he was elected three successive years as Supervisor, and in the fall of 1855, was the successful Democratic candidate in his district, for the Assembly. In 1857, he was brought forward by the Democrats of the Third district, as a candidate for the Senate, and was triumphantly elected to that body, by a large majority, over the combined Republican and American vote. In addition to all these positions, he also held the post of Harbor Master five years, which he received from Gov. Young, and has been an active member of the fire department for twenty years, filling consecutively all the different offices, save that of Chief Engineer.

Senator Spinola commenced his political career as a zealous and consistent admirer of Henry Clay, and continued to act with the Whig party, until it resolved itself out of existence, when his conservative views on the Slavery question, led him into the Democratic ranks,

where he has always since steadily remained. He was elected a member of the Whig General Committee, before he was twenty-one years of age, in the city of Brooklyn, and was then, as he is now, and as he always has been, one of the most active and influential party men in the district or ward where he resides. He is always on hand on election day, ready to devote one day, at least, to the service of his country, and never fails to contribute his full share of labor to the success of the candidates and measures of the party to which he belongs. He has, also, by his course in the Senate, as a member of the Standing Committees on Privileges and Elections, and on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, shown himself a faithful representative.

Senator Spinola is married, and was reared in the Episcopal branch of the church. In person, he is somewhat above the medium height; has a muscular, elastic frame; dark hair and complexion; sharp, blue eyes; smooth face, and a frank, good natured countenance. He is a fair speaker; a practical, energetic man, and enjoys a more than ordinary degree of personal and political popularity.

HORATIO J. STOW.

On entering the Senate Chamber, the stranger's attention seldom fails to be first attracted by the personal appearance of Senator Stow. He is, physically, the largest man in the Senate, being tall, very fleshy and corpulent, and weighing about two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He has a full, round, massive face; a large, well-formed head, thinly coated with light, gray

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hair; light blue eyes, and a glowing countenance, which indicates a good liver — a highly seasoned relish for the best of oysters, fresh canvas back ducks, good, genuine heidsick, and all the other delicacies of this life.

Senator Stow is doubtless, in his own way, the most remarkable man in the Senate. It is possible, that, as he once said of Gen. Harrison, he was born at a very early period of his life, though the author having failed to obtain any authentic information as to his birth, it is not improbable, that, like another distinguished individual of whom we read in Uncle Tom's Cabin, he was never born at all. It appears, however, that he is a native of Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., and is about fifty years of age. He is descended from good, old, substantial English stock, and his father, Silas Stow, was a man of eminent distinction during his life time. He emigrated from Middletown, Conn., to New York, as early as 1797, and settled in Lewis county, which was then a part of Oneida. He was subsequently a Representative in the Twelfth Congress, from what was then the Tenth district, and for quite a series of years presided on the bench of Lewis county as Chief Judge.

Senator Stow was educated at the Lowville academy, an institution of considerable reputation, and after leaving school, went into Jefferson county, and commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Thomas C. Chittenden, a prominent lawyer in that section of the State, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar. Some time after, he removed to Erie county, and settled in Buffalo, where he at once established himself in the pursuit of his profession, speedily acquiring a reputation as a man of good mind, and a sound, reliable judgment. Having practiced law a few years, he was elected Recorder of the city of Buffalo, which

office he occupied several years, and was sent from Erie county to the Constitutional convention of 1846. He took an active and somewhat influential part in the deliberations of that body, but at the close of the Convention declined to subscribe to the new constitution, and went back to his constituents, repudiating every feature of the work that had just been accomplished. This was the last position he ever held at the hands of the people of Erie county, and a few years ago he abandoned the law, and removed to Lewiston, Niagara county, where he is now engaged, on a pretty extensive scale, in farming.

In politics Senator Stow belongs to no distinct organization, claiming to be entirely "Independent," and although strictly honest, is a striking illustration of the truth of the definition of Jefferson, who says, that "an independent man is one upon whom no one can depend." He, at one time, formerly acted with the Whig party, professing great friendship, for and admiration of, the lamented Clay, and in 1848 supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, on the celebrated Buffalo platform. He was strongly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as he now is to the further extension of slavery, and in 1856 warmly advocated the election of Col. Fremont to the Presidency. In 1857 he was brought forward by the anti-railroad interest of the Twenty-ninth district for Senator, in opposition to the Hon. Alonzo S. Upham, the Republican candidate, who was the special friend of the railroad power, and was elected by a complimentary plurality. Thus far he has acted with all parties in the Senate, and as chairman of the Standing Committee on Canals, during the last session, has lost no time in declaring war against what he regards as the iniquitous railroad power of the State—a subject

which is seemingly claiming his entire time and attention. He appears to sympathise more with the Republicans than either of the other parties in the Senate, and is sometimes denominated an "Independent Republican;" but it is difficult to correctly classify him, for he is

> "A creature of amphibious nature,
> On land a beast, a fish in water;
> That always prays on grace or sin,
> A sheep without, a wolf within."

Senator Stow is vain, eccentric, and volcanic, being often guided more by impulse than intellect, and apparently looks upon all men as his inferiors. His manner is singular and difficult to comprehend, one moment being social and communicative, at another entirely reserved and exceedingly repulsive; and he is as likely to meet you with a cool, distant turn of the head as a hearty, welcome smile. In social life, as in politics, he is a huge comet, sweeping recklessly through space, and neither his course nor his appearance can be calculated with the least precision. He has a strong mind, and expresses himself with ease and eloquence, but is too impulsive for a successful leader. He goes in extensively for principles, and neglects details. He is what men call *impracticable*. He plants himself at the base of a mountain of public Wrong, and insists on cutting right through it—a political Hannibal, making his way through the Alps—a work for many a life-time, if not utterly impracticable, while there is a sure road, around the mountain, easily trodden by a leader and his host, by which he could lead them into the pleasant valleys of Reform.

LYMAN TRUMAN.

Senator Truman is a remarkable man, having arisen, under unusually adverse circumstances, from quite an humble condition in life to his present distinguished, public and private, position in the State. After receiving a few months' common schooling, he was left alone, at the age of sixteen, with a widowed mother, four brothers, and three sisters, younger than himself, without any means scarcely of a support. His father, who was a farmer, it is true, left them in the possession of the place upon which they were living; but it was so far encumbered as almost to preclude the possibility of their retaining it. Nothing daunted, however, Lyman went to work like a good fellow, and succeeded in supporting the family, sending the children, at the same time, to school, and in retaining the farm, until all claims against it were fully paid, to the very last farthing. In accomplishing this he employed himself in various ways, until he was twenty-four years of age, when he became a clerk in a store in an adjoining town. Here he remained three years in this capacity, when he embarked with a partner in the mercantile trade for himself, and continued thus engaged about three years. He then purchased his partner's interest in the establishment, and shortly after took his three younger brothers in with him as partners. About this time he purchased a farm, and presented it to the oldest of his brothers who had always followed the plow. He was succeeded in the mercantile trade about a year since by his brother-in-law, and has since then been engaged with his younger brothers, in various successful enterprises. During the last thirty-five years he has, likewise, been a

practical raftsman, and has never failed to make his annual trip down the Susquehanna in this capacity. He is a man of sterling integrity and untiring energy; upright and honorable in all his dealings; and occupies a prominent position among the business men in the section of the State where he resides. A few years since he was elected President of the Bank of Owego, an institution which had then descended to almost universal discredit; but he succeeded in placing it upon a sure footing, and in successfully carrying it through all the financial troubles of the great panic of 1857. Indeed, there are probably few better business men in the State than Lyman Truman.

Senator Truman is a native of Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., and is of English and Scotch descent. He was born on the 2d of March, 1806, and is therefore now fifty-three years of age. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers took part in the Revolutionary struggle, and the latter was especially prominent in the troubles at Stonington, Conn., where the General government contracted a debt with him which was paid only a few years since. Lyman's father, Aaron Truman, emigrated from Massachusetts to New York, in 1804, and settled in Tioga county, where he died, in 1838, at the age of thirty-eight. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Connecticut, and died, in 1844, at the age of sixty.

Senator Truman held various unimportant town offices previous to 1840, when he was elected Supervisor. He was again elected twice to the same position, and in 1847 ran as a stump candidate for the Assembly in what was then a strong Democratic district, lacking only a few votes of an election. He declined all further nominations from that time until 1857, when the Repub-

licans of the Twenty-fourth district brought him forward as a candidate for, and elected him to, the seat he now fills in the Senate. In early life he was an advocate of Democratic measures and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He became a Whig after 1833, and voted with that party until 1848, when his Free Soil proclivities led him into the ranks of the supporters of Mr. Van Buren, for whom he then voted for President. From this time he took no further part in politics, being too much engrossed with his own private affairs, until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He immediately then became a zealous advocate of the Republican movement, and has ever since been a warm supporter of the doctrines of that party, taking the stump on all proper occasions in their behalf. He is, also, a strong advocate of the system of free schools, and never fails to exert all his power and influence in support of the great cause of Temperance.

Senator Truman was married on the 10th of January, 1838, to Miss Emile M. Goodrich, by whom he has three children, and his family attend the Congregational church. In person, he is a man about the medium height; is muscular and well formed; has blue eyes; a dark complexion, and a profusion of dark brown hair, with a pleasant, business-like face, whose features are very strongly marked. He is mild, courteous, and unostentatious in his manner; is plainly and well dressed; and never seems to be disengaged. He is a fair speaker, and a good reasoner, but never troubles the Senate with speech-making, regarding good, sound, safe legislation as more the result of correct thinking and thorough work than long-winded speeches. During the last session of the Legislature he discharged his duties faithfully and intelligently, as chairman of the Senate Standing Committees on Public Expenditures and Claims.

OSMER B. WHEELER.

Senator Wheeler is the son of Jesse Wheeler, a professional lawyer and successful agriculturist, in Connecticut, and was born in 1810, in the town of Weston, Fairfield county, in that State. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the tanning and currying trade, in the city of Bridgeport, a few miles from his native place, and served an apprenticeship until he was twenty years of age. Shortly after, he immigrated to Greene county, N. Y., where he became foreman of the extensive establishment of Col. Zadock Pratt, with whom he remained, in this capacity, about eight years, at the end of which time he removed to Sullivan county, where he engaged in the tanning business, on his own responsibility. He is now a very large land holder, and is proprietor of the most extensive oak tannery in the United States. His establishment is known as the "Oakland Tannery," and is surrounded by a village, with a population of about three hundred, which he has built within a few years, and which is known by the name of Oakland. He has taken great pains in laying out the village, and has succeeded in making it one of the most pleasant little places in the State.

Senator Wheeler has received a thorough business education, and is emphatically a self-made man. He is descended from "the people," his ancestors having neither rank nor fortune, and he never forgets the class from which he sprung. When he removed to Greene county from his native State, his entire capital consisted of two dollars and a half in cash; but he is now comfortably situated in life, having, by his industry, perseverance and frugality, acquired an independent fortune.

His reputation as an active, correct business man, is unequaled in Sullivan county, and to this trait in his character may, no doubt, be safely attributed the largest share of his success in life. Indeed, wherever he is known, he is regarded as a useful, practical, energetic, and common sense man, and his whole life affords an additional illustration of the truth, that it is impossible "to get *something* for *nothing*," and that the Divine declaration, "thou shalt eat thy bread by the sweat of thy brow," has lost none of its original force.

Senator Wheeler made his first entrance into public life, in 1852, when he was elected Supervisor of the town in which he now resides. He was subsequently elected three times to the same position, and held several other responsible public trusts, until the fall of 1857, when the Americans of the Ninth district, nominated him for the seat he now fills in the Senate. His nomination was afterwards endorsed by the Republicans, who were favorable to him on personal grounds, and who had nearly despaired of succeeding with a candidate of their own peculiar faith, and he was elected by a majority of upwards of sixteen hundred, notwithstanding the fact, that many dissatisfied Republicans either voted for the Democratic candidate, or did not attend the polls at all. He, however, went into the contest as a genuine National American, and may consequently be said to have triumphed almost entirely, through the influence and strength of his own party. During the session of the Legislature which followed, he was indefatigable in the faithful discharge of his functions, as chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Buildings and a prominent and influential member of the Committees on Roads and Bridges, and Manufactures, and was equally as prompt and industrious in the fulfillment of his duties on the

floor of the Senate. Although strongly averse to unnecessarily intruding questions of a National character upon State legislation, to the exclusion of matters in which the people are more directly interested, yet his speech, on the subject of Popular Sovereignty, delivered in the Senate, on the 8th of March, 1858, which was extorted from him by the indirect attacks of some of his political opponents upon the party of which he is a member, was one of the most masterly efforts of the session, and, at once, placed him in the front rank of representative men. It was then that he was the first to raise his voice in the Capitol of the Empire State in behalf of that great doctrine of popular rights, as contradistinguished from that supposed power which he so aptly christened "Congressional Sovereignty," and the universal favor with which the sentiments, expressed by him on that occasion, have since been received, by the great mass of the people of this and every other State in the Union, will forever attest their soundness, impartiality, wisdom, and disinterested patriotism. He took strong grounds against both Executive and Congressional interference in the internal affairs of the people, either in their territorial or state capacity, and successfully maintained that the people should always have the exclusive and undisturbed right to regulate all their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Senator Wheeler was rocked in a Henry Clay Whig cradle; was reared as a Whig, and was always an active and devoted advocate of the principles of that party, while it had an organization. But when the American party suddenly sprung into existence, upon the exigencies of the times, he immediately took a decided stand in behalf of its principles; and was among the first to

take part in its organization, in Sullivan county. He has never been an aspirant for political distinction, although, by no means, an indifferent observer of whatever pertains to the welfare and interest of the country, and has not unfrequently refused prominent public positions, at the hands of the people.

At the age of twenty-three, Senator Wheeler was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of John D. Jones, an eminent physician, then residing at Windham, Greene county, N. Y., by whom he has six children—three sons and three daughters. He is a warm hearted and affectionate man; a faithful friend and a generous enemy; and possesses, in an eminent degree, the elements of personal popularity. He is not impulsive; and when once settled in his opinions and convictions, is decidedly frank and fearless in their expression. He is easily approached, and combines courtesy and affability with dignity and firmness. His frank and open countenance is peculiarly inviting, and he is rarely addressed by a stranger without adding one more to his already extensive circle of personal and political friends. His efforts as a speaker are more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy of oratory, or the flowers of rhetoric; his mind, strictly practical in all its scope and bearings, is eminently utilitarian. Energy of character, firmness of purpose, and an unswerving integrity are his chief characteristics. In person, he is of medium height; has full, dark eyes, and dark hair; a smooth, frank face; and exhibits unmistakable signs of permanent, good health. He very seldom addresses the Senate, but when he does, he advances immediately to the real point in controversy, which he never fails to discuss with clearness and sound logic.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Senator Wheeler is a native of Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., where he has always resided, and is just verging upon the meridian of manhood, being only thirty-eight years of age. His paternal ancestors were Welch, and maternal, English. He is emphatically a self-taught, self-made man, having arisen from an humble condition in life, to his present distinguished position before the people of the Empire State. His father died when he was quite young, leaving him to take care of himself, which he did, for a brief period, when the Hon. Asa Hascall, a prominent lawyer in Malone, discovering something more than ordinarily promising in the boy, took him under his special guardianship. He immediately went into the office of Mr. Hascall, where he became a dilligent and faithful student, making himself, at the same time, as serviceable as possible to his guardian and preceptor, until he was about twenty years of age, when he took charge of the entire office and its business himself, Mr. Hascall having been rendered incapable to attend to business, by an apoplectic stroke, which prostrated him about that time. He then followed his profession as a lawyer about eight years, when he was tendered and accepted a position in the Bank of Malone, as Cashier, which he has always since held. Shortly after, he was, also, appointed clerk of the Board of Directors, of the Northern railroad, running from Ogdensburgh, through the city of Malone, to Rouse's Point; a road with which he has always since been connected, and of which he became President, in February, 1857. He has always been a practical, thorough-going business man; never an active politician.

Senator Wheeler never occupied any political position until 1849, when the Whigs of Franklin county nominated and elected him to the Assembly. He was again the successful Whig candidate, as a member of that body, in the fall of 1850, and during both sessions, established his reputation as an accurate and industrious representative. Having completed his second legislative term, as a member of the House, he declined all further political distinction, until the fall of 1857, when, at the urgent solicitation of many personal and political friends, he became the Republican candidate for Senator, in the Seventeenth district, and was victorious, as the incumbent of the position he now occupies in that body. He was chairman of the Standing Committees on Banks, and Privileges and Elections, during the last session, and was always found faithful to the responsible trust with which his constituents have clothed him. He stands well in the Senate, and has recently been elected President *pro tem.* of that body. He was formerly closely attached to the Whig party, but never participated in politics, his business engrossing his entire time and attention, until the Republican movement was organized, since which, he has become somewhat active, though, even yet, an attentive and industrious business man.

About ten years ago, Senator Wheeler was married to a daughter of Judge King, of Franklin county. He has no children. He is a man about five feet ten inches in height; is somewhat singularly proportioned; has light hair, and light, blue eyes; a wide, expressive mouth; a good forehead; large, perceptive faculties, and a pale, nervous complexion. He is a loud, earnest speaker, combining general coolness, with occasional excitability, and generally participates in most of the discussions of the Senate.

JOSEPH A. WILLARD.

Senator Willard was born on the 26th of April, 1803, in the town of Hubbardton, Rutland county, Vt. He is of English descent. His father, Francis Willard emigrated to Vermont from Massachusetts, when about sixteen years of age, and was a house joiner and carpenter. He died, in March 1856, at the age of seventy-eight, and Joseph's mother died at the age of seventy-three. They were both well known throughout the section of country where they lived, for their honest industry and persevering self-reliance, and died respected and beloved by all who knew them.

Senator Willard received a common school education in his native place. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to the clothier business, in the town of Castleton, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then removed to New York, and settled in Lowville, Lewis county, where he has always since resided, and where he is now engaged in the clothier and manufacturing business. Subsequent to the year 1825, he participated somewhat in military affairs, and arose in rank to Quarter-Master, Major, Colonel, and Brigadier-General, of the 26th Brigade, and 12th Division. Meanwhile he occupied several responsible offices in the town where he resides, and in 1856 was elected Supervisor. He was again elected in the spring of 1857, and in the fall of the same year was the successful candidate, from the Eighteenth district, for the place he now occupies in the Senate. He was elected by a complimentary majority over his competitor, who received the combined Democratic and American vote of the district. He was an influential

member of the Standing Committees on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, Medical Societies, and Poor Laws, in the Senate, during the last session of the Legislature, and always displayed ability and sound judgment in the proper discharge of every duty with which he was entrusted, He is one of the oldest men in that body, and although not a frequent debater, has, also, thus far fulfilled his duties, on the floor of the Senate, satisfactorily to his immediate constituents, and the people, generally, throughout the State. He is a man of great decision of character—positive and fearless in the expression of his views, and never takes for granted what is succeptible of demonstration.

Senator Willard was formerly a Whig, of strong Free Soil proclivities, and was always found acting with that party, until it abandoned its organization, when he entered into the Republican movement. In 1854 he was a delegate to the Anti-Nebraska State convention, at Saratoga, and was one of the Vice-Presidents, at Syracuse, in the fall of 1856, when Gov. King was nominated for the distinguished post which he has just vacated. Previous to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he took but little part in the politics of the day; but his abhorrence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was so great, that since its passage he has been an industrious, energetic, and influential member of the Republican organization.

On the 22d of October, 1829, he was married to Miss Eusebia Eager, of Lowville, by whom he has four children living, and is a member of the Presbyterian branch of the church. He is a man of medium height; has a large, square, robust and vigorous frame; a thick, heavy head of snow white hair; hazel eyes, and a round, full, glowing face, which indicates good health

and happy contentment. No member, probably, in the entire circle, looks the Senator more than does Senator Willard.

JOHN D. WILLARD.

Senator Willard is a native of Lancaster, N. H., and is the son of a clergyman. He is a descendant of Major Simon Willard, who emigrated to this country from the county of Kent, England, in 1634; who was afterwards a member of the Council of the colony of Massachusetts, and who is celebrated in the history of the early Indian wars. At a later period another of his ancestors was President of Harvard University.

Senator Willard was educated at Dartmouth College, where he graduated at the early age of nineteen. He held a very high rank in college as a scholar, and when he graduated, was selected to deliver the oration before one of the two rival literary societies. He was afterwards, for one year, a tutor in that institution. Just as he was about to commence the study of his profession, his health failed, and his physicians advised a change of climate, as offering the only prospect of saving his life. He, therefore, sailed for Savannah, and spent a winter in that city and its neighborhood, deriving from it something of the hoped-for benefit. But it was long before his health was restored, and this misfortune made a blank of two years in his life. Subsequently he commenced the study of the law in Chenango county, N. Y., completed it in Troy, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He immediately opened an office in that city, where he had already made many warm friends. The next year he was nominated by De Witt Clinton for Surrogate of the county of Rensselaer,

At that time the "Bucktail" party had a majority in the Senate, and his confirmation was opposed on political grounds only, and was defeated. In 1834, he was appointed Judge of the County Courts of Rensselaer county, on the nomination of Wm. L. Marcy. This office he held six years. In the mean time his business as a lawyer had been constantly increasing, and was very extensive. He then determined to devote himself entirely to his profession, and after this time steadily refused all nominations for election to public office. He still, however, remained a member of the Democratic Central committee, and continued to exert a large influence on the politics of the county. He commenced practice without a partner, but as his business increased, he found it necessary to divide the labor; and the firm then became Willard & Raymond, and afterwards Willard, Raymond & Woodbury. In 1850, accompanied by his wife, he carried out a plan he had long cherished, of visiting Europe. He spent two months in Great Britain, and two months in Paris; in the autumn he visited Belgium, Western Germany, and Switzerland; and passed the winter in Italy, dividing his time chiefly between Florence, Rome, and Naples. In the following spring and summer, he extended his tour through Austria, Hungary, Prussia, and Poland, going as far east as Warsaw. He afterwards visited Holland, and returned to America, after an absence of more than a year. In 1855, he again embarked for Europe, partly for the benefit of his health, and partly to accompany a son. He was absent from the country, on this visit, about fifteen months. Of late he has retired from the practice of the law.

In the fall of 1857, Judge Willard yielded to the earnest request of his Democratic friends, and accepted

the nomination of that party for Senator from the Twelfth district, and was elected, although the district gave, at the previous election, a majority for Fremont over Buchanan, of nearly five thousand. This result was owing partly to his great personal popularity, and the high position he occupied, both in his own party and the whole community. During the canvass, the newspapers in the district, politically opposed to his election, referred to him in terms of high personal respect. The Troy *Times*, the Republican organ, speaking of the Democratic Senatorial convention, said: "Hon. John D. Willard, of this city, was nominated for Senator by acclamation. He is an excellent citizen, a man of talents and good legal acquirements, and is certainly well qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been nominated. The district, however, is against the Judge and his party, Washington and Rensselaer counties having last year given near 5,000 Republican majority over the Democracy. He will be rejected, however, solely on political grounds, his personal worthiness being such as all good citizens would approve of." The Troy *Daily Whig*, an American organ, speaking, after the election, of the result, also adds: "But since the choice of the people has fallen to a political opponent, it is a pleasure to know that he is a gentleman of capacity, unexceptionable in every relation of private life, and will fill the responsible station with credit to himself and his constituency."

Since he took his seat in the Senate we have noticed an incident which shows how little he desires public office and honors. At the charter election, in Troy in March, 1858, he was earnestly urged by his political friends to accept the office of Mayor. The Troy *Budget* of March 6th, referring to the convention, says: "There

was a general desire for the nomination of Judge Willard for the Mayoralty, and he would have been the unanimous choice of the delegates, if his acceptance could have been obtained, which he declined in positive terms to give." In consequence of his declining the Hon. Araba Read received the Democratic nomination, and was elected by about five hundred majority.

Judge Willard, though not a church member, attends the services of the Presbyterian church, and for several years has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian congregation in Troy—the Rev. Dr. Smalley's. He is a Director in the Commercial Bank of Troy, and is a member of various literary and scientific societies. In 1839 he married Miss Laura Barnes, and has two sons. He has a taste for literary pursuits, and has found time, amid the engrossing cares of a laborious profession, to give much attention to general literature. In public, as in private life, he is a straight-forward, upright, decided and reliable man; courteous in his manners; a sound, successful lawyer, always occupying the front rank in his profession; an able legislator; and during the last session of the Legislature, proved himself, both on the floor of the Senate, and as a prominent member of the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, a representative of whom the people of the Twelfth Senatorial district may well feel proud.

ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS.

Senator Williams was born on the 29th of October, 1815, in Alexandria, D. C., Va. His father, John Williams, was of German extraction, but was native born, as were also his mother's family. He is the second of six sons, three of whom, besides himself, are still living. His father emigrated to New York in the year 1825, and settled in the town of Sodus, Wayne county, on the southern borders of Lake Ontario. He was a successful, practical mechanic, and assisted in the construction of the first packet boat ever run on the Erie canal. He died at that place, 1843, in a fit of apoplexy, at the advanced age of sixty-seven. His wife, the mother of the hero of this sketch, is still living, and has attained the age of sixty-nine.

Senator Williams had not the advantages of a classical education, having received all the schooling he has, before his parents removed to New York, when he was only ten years of age. About this time his father placed him in a dry goods store in Sodus, as a clerk, and his employer having no children of his own, adopted him. Here he remained until he was about eighteen years old, when falling out one day with his employer, he concluded to leave him, and accordingly did so, by hiring himself out to another man, engaged in the same business, at nine dollars per month. He continued in this new position till 1835, when having become one of the most popular, efficient, and industrious clerks in that section of the country, his employer took him into his establishment as a partner, without any share in the capital, save his qualifications as a merchant. This partnership continued until 1837, when the firm sold out, and he engaged in the same business, with what

little capital he had by that time acquired, on his own responsibility. He then continued in the mercantile trade till 1841, when he again sold out. In the summer of the same year he was appointed, under President Harrison, to the post of Deputy Collector and Inspector at Big Sodus Bay, which he held until just previous to the advent of the Administration of Mr. Polk, when he resigned. Then again he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued till the fall of 1845, when he finally sold out for the last time. In this same year he was elected county clerk, and was subsequently elected to the same place, holding the office, in all, about six years. At the expiration of his clerkship he found his health greatly impaired by his too close application to the duties of his office, and has ever since been devoting most of his time to traveling in the Western States, where he has dealt pretty extensively in the buying and selling of land.

Senator Williams has had considerable experience as a military man, having arisen from a Lieutenancy in a private company, to the position of Lieutenant Colonel in the 242d Regiment, and has proved himself eminently qualified for every position to which he has been called. In 1841 he was elected a Justice of the Peace in the town in which he resided by a handsome majority, although the town was strongly Democratic and he was the Whig candidate. In 1845 he was again elected to the same office, and was also at the same time elected Supervisor, by large majorities in both instances. In 1855 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and in 1857, was nominated for the position which he now holds in the Senate, with great unanimity, by the Republicans of his district, and was elected by a majority of over three thousand, against a

combination of Democrats and Americans. As chairman of the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, and a member of the committees on State Prisons and Public Printing, in the Senate, during the last session, he discharged his duties faithfully, although confined to his room during most of the time by ill health. He has not unfrequently been tendered the nomination of his party for Congress, but has always peremptorily declined.

In 1832, Senator Williams was married to Miss Sarah M., daughter of John McCarty, a successful farmer, who died in Wayne county in 1831. She is a modest, unassuming, sociable woman, and every way calculated for a good wife, a kind mother, and a generous and hospitable friend and neighbor.

Senator Williams early espoused the Anti-Masonic cause, and was secretary of an Anti-Masonic meeting at the age of twelve years. He was a member of the first Whig organization in Wayne county, in 1834, and continued to act with the Whig party, until it lost its organization, in 1854, when he embarked in the Republican cause. He was a delegate to the first Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Saratoga, in 1854, and was at Auburn when the Republican party was christened at that place. He has always been an active, decided party man, and is perfectly booked up in the politics of the State and the Union. Owing to impaired health, he has, as yet, been able to spend but very little time in his seat in the Senate, though he has not by any means been negligent of the interests of his immediate constituents, or the State. He is a man of strong intellectual powers; is a clear and concise reasoner; and in legislation, as in everything else, combines theory with practicability, adopting the former only so far as it conforms to the latter.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Number of their respective Districts, and the Counties and Wards composing the same.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Bath, President.

Dist.	Counties and Wards.	Senators.
1.	Suffolk, Queens and Richmond counties, ...	Joshua B. Smith.
2.	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th and 19th wards of Brooklyn, ...	Samuel Sloan.
3.	6th, 8th, 9th, 10, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards of Brooklyn,.....	Francis B. Spinola.
4.	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 14th wards of New York,.	John C. Mather.
5.	10th, 11th, 13th and 17th wards of New York, ...	Smith Ely, Jr.
6.	9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards of New York, ...	Richard Schell.
7.	12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards of New York,.....	John Doherty.
8.	Westchester, Putnam and Rockland counties, ...	Benj. Brandreth.
9.	Orange and Sullivan, ...	Osmar B. Wheeler.
10.	Ulster and Greene, ...	George W. Pratt.
11.	Dutchess and Columbia,.....	Wm. G. Mandeville.
12.	Rensselaer and Washington,....	John D. Willard.

13. Albany,	George J. Johnson.
14. Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady,	Ed. I. Burhans,
15. Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga and Hamilton,	George G. Scott.
16. Warren, Essex and Franklin,	Ralph A. Loveland.
17. St. Lawrence and Franklin,	Wm. A. Wheeler.
18. Jefferson and Lewis,	Joseph A. Willard.
19. Oneida,	Alrick Hubbell.
20. Herkimer and Otsego,	Addison H. Laflin.
21. Oswego,	Cheney Ames.
22. Onondaga,	James Noxon.
23. Madison, Chenango and Cortland,	John J. Foote.
24. Tompkins, Tioga and Broome,	Lyman Truman.
25. Wayne and Cayuga,	Alex. B. Williams.
26. Ontario, Yates and Seneca,	Truman Beardman.
27. Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben,	Alex. S. Diven.
28. Monroe,	John E. Patterson.
29. Niagara, Orleans and Genesee,	Horatio J. Stow.
30. Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany,	John B. Halstead.
31. Erie,	Erastus S. Prosser.
32. Chautauque and Cattaraugus,	John P. Darling.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

The Counties in which they reside, their Post Office Address, and Politics.

Senators.	Counties	P. O. address.	Politics
Cheney Ames,.....	Oswego,....	Oswego city,....	Rep.
Truman Boardman,	Seneca,.. ..	Trumansburg,...	Rep.
Benj. Brandreth,...	Westchester,	Sing Sing,.....	Dem.
Edward I. Burhans,	Delaware, ..	Roxbury,.....	Dem.
John P. Darling,..	Cattaraugus,	Cattaraugus,....	Rep.
Alex. S. Diven,....	Chemung,...	Elmira,.....	Rep.
John Doherty,....	New York,..	New York city,.	Dem.
Smith Ely, Jr.,....	New York,..	New York city,.	Dem.
John J. Foote,....	Madison, ...	Hamilton,.....	Rep.
John B. Halstead,.	Wyoming, ..	Castile, ...	Rep.
Alrick Hubbell,....	Oneida,.....	Utica,.....	Rep.
Geo. Y. Johnson,..	Albany,....	Dunnsville,.....	Am.
Addison H. Laflin,.	Herkimer,...	Herkimer,.....	Rep.
Ralph A. Loveland,	Essex, ...	Westport,.....	Rep.
Wm. G. Mandeville,	Columbia,...	Stuyvesant Falls,	Dem.
John C. Mather,...	New York ...	New York city,.	Dem.
James Noxon,.....	Onondaga,..	Syracuse,.....	Rep.
John E. Patterson,.	Monroe,....	Parma Centre,..	Rep.
George W. Pratt,..	Ulster, ...	Kingston, ...	Dem.
Erastus S. Prosser,.	Erie, ...	Buffalo, ...	Rep.
Richard Schell,....	New York,..	New York city,.	Dem.
George G. Scott,...	Saratoga,...	Ballston, ...	Dem.
Samuel Sloan,.....	Kings, ...	Brooklyn, ...	Dem.
Joshua B. Smith,..	Suffolk, ...	Hauppauge, ...	Dem.
Francis B. Spinola,	Kings, ...	Brooklyn, ...	Dem.
Horatio J. Stow,..	Niagara, ...	Lewiston, ...	Ind.
Lyman Truman,....	Tioga,.....	Owego, ...	Rep.
Osmer B. Wheeler,.	Sullivan,....	Otisville, Or. co.,	Am.
Wm. A. Wheeler,..	Franklin,...	Malone,.....	Rep.
Joseph A. Willard,.	Lewis,.....	Lowville,.....	Rep.
John D. Willard,..	Rensselaer, .	Troy,.....	Dem.
Alex. B. Williams,.	Wayne, ...	Lyons, ...	Rep.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Claims — Patterson, Scott, Truman.
Finance — Diven, Schell, Halstead.
Judiciary — Noxon, Diven, J. D. Willard.
Canals — Prosser, Loveland, Mather.
Railroads — Darling, Brandreth, Hubbell.
Charitable and Religious Societies — Truman, Smith, Prosser.
Literature — Laflin, Foote, Scott.
Militia — Foot, Pratt, Laflin.
Roads and Bridges — Williams, Mandeville, O. B. Wheeler.
Grievances — Mather, Johnson, Hubbell.
Banks — W. A. Wheeler, Sloan, Foote.
Insurance Companies — Hubbell, Scott, Ely.
Privileges and Elections — W. A. Wheeler, Spinola, Johnson.
Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties — J. A. Willard, O. B. Wheeler, Spinola.
State Prisons — Loveland, Williams, Brandreth.
Poor Laws — Schell, J. A. Willard, Mandeville.
Engrossed Bills — Pratt, Darling, Ely.
Indian Affairs — Boardman, Darling, J. D. Willard.
Commerce and Navigation — Ames, Laflin, Sloan.
Agriculture — Smith, Boardman, Burhans.
Manufactures — Prosser, O. B. Wheeler, Johnson.
Retrenchment — Burhans, Doherty, Patterson.
Public Buildings — O. B. Wheeler, Doherty, Ames.
Division of Towns and Counties — Scott, Mandeville, Boardman.
Cities and Villages — Halstead, Ely, Noxon.
Public Expenditures — Truman, Schell, W. A. Wheeler.
Expiring Laws — Patterson, Doherty, Prosser.
Medical Societies — Brandreth, Burhans, J. A. Willard.
Public Printing — Loveland, Smith, Williams.
Manufacture of Salt — Noxon, Ames, Mather.
Joint Library — Pratt, Diven, J. D. Willard.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN,

SPEAKER.

"A man with noble ancestry," says Pauline, in Bulwer's Lady of Lyons, "is like a representative of the past." But like the supposed prince, to whom this eulogy was applied, the subject of this sketch deprecates the idea of being "a pensioner on the dead," having sprung from the people, and tracing his origin to an equally humble and honest source.

Mr. Littlejohn was born in 1818, in Oneida county, N. Y., and while yet young, removed with his parents to Albany, where his mother still resides. Having received a complete academical education in that city, he removed to Oswego in 1839, where he became a clerk in the commission and forwarding business, in which he became a partner with his employer in 1842, and in which he is still engaged. His first prominent appearance in public life was in 1853, when he was an active and influential member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and during the years 1854, '55, and '57, he successfully occupied the same position in that body. As a member of the Standing Committee on Canals, he distinguished himself, during the session of 1853, by his efforts to procure the amendment to the Constitution for

the speedy enlargement of the Canals, and took a very active part, in the winter of 1854, in the enactment of a law changing the mode of awarding contracts on the public works. He was the candidate for Speaker, at the opening of that session, of the old line, national, conservative branch of the Whig party, but was defeated, in the caucus, by the Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, who represented the free soil portion of the party, and who was the successful candidate for that position. In 1855 he was chosen Speaker of the House, as the American candicate, and during that session, signalized himself by the prominent part which he enacted in the movement that resulted in the re-election of Mr. Seward to the Senate of the United States. Although his course on that occasion was bitterly repudiated and denounced by many, in consequence of his having been among the first to enlist in the American movement, yet he was triumphantly elected mayor of the city of Oswego, in the spring of that year, which his friends claimed to have been an endorsement, by his constituents, of the prominent part he took in Mr. Seward's success. In the fall of 1856 he was re-elected to the Assembly, as the Republican candidate of his district, and was again Speaker of that body, during the session of 1857. He is now again returned to his seat which he then filled, by a majority of over three hundred and fifty, and is once more the presiding officer of the House.

Mr. Littlejohn's early political tendencies led him into the Whig ranks, where he remained till the disorganization of that party, when he became an American, subsequently a Republican, and since Mr. Seward's return to the Senate of the United States, has been one of the most prominent and zealous members of that organization. As a politician, he is cautious in reach-

ing conclusions, but when once determined upon a course, is bold, positive, and straight-forward in action. He can scarcely be called a representative man, lacking sufficient originality for that; but doubtless he possesses, in a great degree, what is far better, that discipline of mind and judgment, which, at once, enables him to recognise reason and truth and detect fraud or fallacy. He is ready and decided, as a presiding officer, and possesses a calm dignity which no confusion or excitement can disturb. In speaking, however, his whole manner is changed. He becomes nervous, impassioned, and not unfrequently vehement, and even the most feeble throught goes from his lips with the most forcible enunciation and energetic delivery.

Mr. Littlejohn is married; attends the Episcopal church; and is personally, as well as politically, a popular representative. He has a genial suavity of manner which never varies, and whether he addresses the great statesman or the messenger boy he is always the gentleman.

CHAUNCEY M. ABBOTT.

Mr. Abbott is one of the *three* Republican members of the Assembly of 1858, who voted against a Registry law, and to whom the people of the State are consequently indebted for the defeat of that measure. He was born in 1822, in Niles, Cayuga county, N. Y. His great grandsire was an Englishman, and he is descended from the Abbott family who figured so largely in the English judiciary. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of Massachusetts, and subsequently lived in

Vermont, took part in the Revolution, and at the end of the war, located on the same tract of land upon which the subject of this sketch now resides. Mr. Abbott attended a common school till 1837, when he studied a year at Poughkeepsie and about the same length of time at the Moravia institute, after which he took charge of his father's business, who had been suddenly prostrated by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. This caused him to abandon a previous determination to become a professional man, and he consequently turned his attention to farming, in which he is still engaged, besides being a practical surveyor and lumberman. He has held the office of Town Superintendent and Supervisor where he resides, and during the session of the Legislature of 1858, was a member of the Standing Committee on State Prisons.

He is an ardent friend of free schools and education; was formerly a Democrat of strong Free Soil tendencies; and is now a zealous Republican. He was married in 1845, to Miss Adaline, youngest daughter of the late Henry Oakley, and attends the Methodist church.

LUCIUS C. ANDRUS.

Mr. Andrus is the son of the Hon. Cone Andrus, of Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., who died in December 1821. He was born at that place in March, 1809, and sprung from genuine English stock. After receiving an education in his native place, he engaged in the mercantile trade, and remained so employed, in Wheatland, Monroe county, till 1852, when he retired from business, and removed to the city of Brooklyn, where

he now resides. Mr. Andrus held various town offices previous to his coming to Kings county, and was elected to his present position by a complimentary vote. He was always a devoted disciple of the Whig party, as long as it maintained its organization, and then became a Republican. He married Miss Mary Ann Savage, of Upper Middletown, Conn., in 1836, and is an exemplary member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational society, in Brooklyn. He stands deservedly high wherever he is known, and possesses in an eminent degree, all the qualifications of a good representative.

ORIN AYLWORTH.

Mr. Aylworth was born in 1811, in the then town of Halfmoon, Saratoga county, N. Y. Both his parents were, also, natives of that county. His mother is still living, and has now attained the advanced age of seventy-six. His father, James P. Aylworth, who died 1848, at the age of sixty-four, and who was a Methodist clergyman, served six months in the war of 1812, at Sackett's Harbour, and was well and favorably known in Onondaga and the adjoining counties. Mr. Aylworth received a good common school education. In 1826, he removed with his parents, into Onondaga county, where he has since resided. He was engaged in mechanical pursuits till about nine years ago, when he embarked in the mercantile trade which he followed till 1855. He has held various town offices; is now serving his second term as a Justice of the Peace; and was elected to the present House by upwards of seven hundred majority. He was always a Whig till

the disorganization of that party, when he became a Republican. In 1831 he married Miss Caroline Farrer; usually attends the Methodist church, of which he has been a Trustee for some years; possesses a good intellect, as his personal appearance clearly indicates; and is an influential and useful man in the community in which he lives.

MARSENA BAKER.

Mr. Baker is a native of Brimfield, Hampden county, Mass., where he was born, in 1804. He is of English descent, and the son of Joseph Baker, who died, in that town, in 1840. In 1825, he emigrated to New York, and settled in the town of Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, where he is now engaged in farming, and the raising of cattle, which he disposes of himself, once a year, in the eastern market. Although possessing only a good English education, he has been a successful, practical, business man, and is well known throughout the section of State where he resides, for his persevering industry, and general integrity. During the past three years, Mr. Baker has been Supervisor in the town in which he lives, and this is the only prominent public position he ever held previous to his election to the present Assembly. He was always a staunch Whig, till the organization of the Republican party, to which he now belongs; was married, in 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Benton; and attends the Baptist church.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER.

Mr. Batcheller was born in Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y., on the 25th of July, 1836, and is the youngest man in the House. He is of Spanish, English, and Welch descent, and is the son of Sherman Batcheller, who is still living, at Batchellerville, in that county, and who is a descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His mother is now dead. Mr. Batcheller was liberally educated, being a graduate of Howard University, and is now engaged in the practice of the law, having been admitted to the bar in September last. His present position in the House is his first appearance in public life, but he possesses qualities which are the sure harbinger of eminent success and usefulness in life. He is both personally and politically popular; is well known already for his persevering industry and integrity; is a fine and liberal thinker in all religious matters; and is still in the matrimonial market.

ANSON BINGHAM.

Mr. Bingham is one of those quiet, unassuming, and comparatively obscure men, whose fame seldom extends beyond the confines of the immediate neighborhood in which they live. He is a native of Connecticut, and is a lawyer of some ability, having been District Attorney some years, of Rensselaer county; but although somewhat advanced in years, he is too deficient in his knowledge of men and things to ever become a success-

ful public man. During the past few years he has taken an active and somewhat prominent part in the cause of the Anti-Renters, and is now practicing law in the city of Albany, although ostensibly residing at Nassau, Rensselaer county, and representing the Third district of that county in the Assembly, to which he was elected by upwards of five hundred majority. Mr. B. is a man of family, and stands deservedly high in the immediate community in which he is known. Much more might be said in his behalf, but the author does not wish—*nugis addere pondus.*

HENRY BLISS.

Mr. Bliss was an influential member of the Assembly of 1858, and served with some distinction on the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges. He is a native of Addison county, Vermont, and was born in 1827. He is of English, Scotch, Dutch, and French descent. His paternal ancestors settled in Massachusetts, and his mother's family in New Jersey. His father removed to Vermont about the year 1814, and thence to Chautauque county, New York, where he now resides. Mr. Bliss received an academical education, and at the age of eighteen turned his attention to teaching, which he followed about ten years in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and the town where he now lives. He has been Town Superintendent, and is now Justice of the Peace. He was returned to the present House, by a majority of upwards of fourteen hundred over the Democratic candidate. He was formerly a Woolly-Head Whig, and was a delegate to the Anti-Nebraska State convention at

Saratoga, in 1854, since which time he has been a zealous Republican. He is a sterling temperance man; and is personally and politically quite popular.

CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON.

Dr. Boughton was born on the 21st of January, 1805, in Nassau, Rensselaer co., N. Y. His ancestors were from Connecticut, and his father, who died in 1831, was a native of Westchester co., and a commissioned officer in the Revolution. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was from Fishkill, N. Y., and died when near seventy years of age. Dr. Boughton received most of his education in his native village, and at the age of sixteen, commenced the study of medicine, in Saratoga county, going to school, and teaching at intervals, until he was twenty-one, when he attended his first course of lectures, at Fairfield, Herkimer county. Subsequently, he began to practice in Saratoga, as a partner of Dr. Shaw, his brother-in-law, and former preceptor, whose entire office and practice he purchased about a year afterwards. In 1833, he attended lectures in Philadelphia and New York, and returning to Saratoga the same year, resumed the practice, which he followed steadily until about six years ago, when he turned his attention to farming. His career, as a physician, has been eminently successful, and within the last quarter of a century, he has traveled, on an average, in his practice, over twenty thousand miles a year. For nearly twenty years previous to 1845, he took quite an active part in Military affairs, and occupied consecutively the positions of Sergeant, Major, Lieutenant Colonel,

and Colonel of the 144th Regiment of Infantry. He has held various town offices, including that of Supervisor, and was a member of the Assembly in 1846. He was re-elected to the Assembly of 1848, and was again an influential and prominent member of that body as one of the Standing Committee on Banks. He was elected to his present position by a union of Americans and Republicans, but is closely attached to American principles. He was formerly a Free Soil Whig, and has always been an active politician. He is a man of positive character, doing thoroughly and well whatever he undertakes, and is one of the most prominent, influential, and popular men in Saratoga county. Dr. B. was married, in 1827, to Miss Ida J. Smith, a native of Vermont, by whom he has three children; and attends the Baptist church.

DANIEL BOWEN.

Mr. Bowen is a native of Essex county, Mass., where he was born in 1797. He is of Welch descent. His ancestors were among the first settlers in that State, and he was born in the same old house in which his father and paternal grandfather were born before him, and which is still standing. His father, Ashley Bowen, died about thirty years ago in Mass. Mr. B. received a common English education, and learned the carriage making trade. In 1827 he removed into New York, and settled in the city of Buffalo, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of carriages. He has held the position of Alderman some three years; was Superintendent of Schools during the years 1840, '46, and

'49; and was elected to the Assembly by the Opposition, although voting for the Republican caucus nominees for officers in the organization of the House, after having presided as Chairman of the American caucus. He claims to have been formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and subsequently took an active part in the organization of the American party. He was married in 1818, to Miss Lucy Rice, and belongs to the Baptist church.

WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Mr. Briggs was born in 1808, in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he has always since resided. He is of English descent. His father, who died in 1832, was among the earliest settlers in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and his oldest brother, the first white male child born in the county. His father was born in Dutchess county, from whence he removed to Schenectady county, and his mother was a sister of the father of Benjamin Tibbets, of Albany. After his mother's death, his father, who was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812, fearing to leave his children exposed, in his absence, to the enemy, placed them all in an ox cart, under the care of a trusty Frenchman, who took them in that way to Schenectady county, where they were distributed among their relatives until the close of the war, when they returned to St. Lawrence county. Mr. Briggs received a common English education, and at the age of twenty spent about eight months as a clerk in a store, when his health failing, he returned home and remained on the farm till his father's death. The farm was then divided among the children, after a pro-

tracted law suit in which the title to it was closely contested, he taking charge of that portion assigned him, which he has always since cultivated, employing himself during the winter until 1838 by teaching. He has held consecutively the office of School Commissioner, Town Superintendent and Supervisor, and was elected to his present position by upwards of fourteen hundred majority. He was also, a member of the House in 1858, and was a member of the Standing Committee on State Charitable Institutions. He was formerly a Free Soil Whig; is strongly anti-slavery in his views; and was among the first to take part in the organization of the Republican party. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Ann Bosworth, in 1854, and is a member of the Congregational church.

BEMAN BROCKWAY.

Mr. Brockway was born in 1815 in Southampton, Mass., and is of English descent. His father, Gideon Brockway, who is a native of Connecticut, is still living in Chautauque county, in this State, and his mother died in 1855, at an advanced age. Mr. Brockway is a self-educated man, and a practical printer. He established the Maysville *Sentinel*, in Chautauque county, when only nineteen years of age, which he conducted some ten years, and in 1845 removed to Oswego, where he took charge of the *Palladium*, of which he was editor and proprietor till 1853. He was then engaged on the New York *Tribune* some two years, and subsequently returned to Oswego county, and embarked in the mill-

ing business in Pulaski, where he now resides. He was a Democrat till 1848, when he took a bold position upon the Buffalo platform, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has always been an active and influential politician; is independent, frank and straight-forward, and is an industrious and intelligent member of the House. Mr. B. was married to his present wife, Miss Elizabeth A. Weaver, in 1855; and is Unitarian in his religious belief, with a slight sprinkling of *Spiritualism*.

WILLIAM BUFFINGTON.

Mr. Buffington was born in 1817, in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., and is of English and Scotch descent. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, from whence they removed to Maine, and thence to Washington county. In 1818 they went into Onondaga county, and in 1826 settled in Cattaraugus county, where the subject of this sketch now resides. Both his parents are now dead. Mr. B. received a common English education, and engaged in farming from the age of twenty till the opening of the New York and Erie railroad, when he built a hotel where the village of Cattaraugus now stands, which he still keeps. He has held various town offices, including that of Supervisor, and was a member of the Assembly, in 1858, where he distinguished himself as a member of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs. He was re-elected to the present House by nearly three hundred majority. He was formerly a Free Soil Whig; was among the first to enlist in the Republican movement; is an active and decided partisan, often taking

the stump in support of the principles of his party; an uncompromising Temperance man; and never drank a glass of liquor in his life. He was married to his present, worthy wife, Miss Eleanor Ballard, in 1850; is a believer in the Calvinistic Baptist doctrine; and a useful man.

OSBORNE E. BUMP.

Mr. Bump was born in 1828, in the town of Conkling, Broome county, N. Y. He is of English descent, and his maternal grandfather was the first settler in that section of that county. His father, Jedediah Bump, who is still living, came from Dutchess county and after living some time in Greene, settled in Broome county. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in March last, at the age of fifty-seven. Mr. Bump received an academical education, and was reared a farmer, which has always since been his chief occupation. He has been a Magistrate eight years; was recently re-elected to the same position for four years more, and comes to the Assembly by a majority of two hundred and twenty-five. He was always a Whig up to the organization of the Republican party, and wields a strong influence in the section of the State in which he resides. He is a mild, unassuming, and intelligent man; and will prove himself a capable and industrious representative. Mr. B. was married in 1850, to Miss Angeline Reynolds, and attends the Methodist church

GIDEON E. BUSHNELL.

Mr. Bushnell was born in 1820, in Hunter, Greene county, N. Y., and is of English descent. His paternal grand-parents were from West Stockbridge, Mass., and his father, Alvin Bushnell, who is still living, and who was a member of the Assembly in 1825, is a native of this State. Mr. Bushnell received a common school education, and while quite young, passed some two years in a store as clerk, and subsequently worked about four years at the tanning of sole leather. He was then engaged about nine years, in the tanning, lumbering, and mercantile business in Bushnellville, in his native county, and was afterwards employed three years in the manufacture of chairs, still continuing the mercantile trade. He removed in 1852, to Claryville, Sullivan county, where has since been largely engaged in the Hemlock sole leather tannning. Mr. B. has been postmaster some nine years; was captain of the Lexington artillery, in Greene county, ten years; was subsequently colonel of the 20th Regiment, which he resigned in 1857; has always been a straight-out national conservative Democrat of the Hard Shell school; and is a sound, capable, and efficient man. He was married in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of the Rev. Hezekiah Pettit, of Lexington, Greene county, and usually attends the Reformed Dutch church.

ALBERT CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter is the only son of Charles W. Carpenter, a Methodist clergyman, who was for many years secretary of the New York conference, and who died about six years ago, respected and beloved by all who knew him. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living at Sag Harbour, Long Island, at the advanced age of sixty. Mr. C. received a good business education, and after living, about six years, in Brooklyn as a merchant, removed to Ulster county, where he has since been chiefly engaged in farming. He was a member of the Assembly in 1857, and by his industry and uniform attention to business, distinguished himself both on the floor of the House, and as a member of the Committees on State Charitable Institutions and Engrossed Bills. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay and his entire political career, but has entertained strong American views for thirty years, and is now devotedly attached to the principles and interests of that party. Although thoroughly booked up in the politics of the country, he has never claimed to be a very active politician, and has been almost exclusively and emphatically a business man. He was married in 1833 to Miss Mary H., only daughter of Jesse Cooper, of Brooklyn, a most excellent and popular lady; attends the Methodist chruch; and is one among the most useful men in either branch of the Legislature.

JACOB P. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in 1802, in Worcester county, Mass. He is of English descent, and his ancestors were among the first settlers of that State. His father, John Chamberlain, was, also, a native of Massachusetts, and, by authority of that State, was one of the first surveyors that ever went into the State of Maine for the laying out of her territorial boundaries. Mr. C. removed with his parents, both of whom died in 1818, into the State of New York, in the year 1807. He was brought up on a farm, and received a common English and academical education. He taught school a few years while young, and has since then been largely engaged in farming. He is, also, extensively engaged in milling, and is now President of the Company who own the Phœnix Mills, at Seneca Falls, which are employed in the manufacture of woolen cloths, and in which he is largely interested. He held some smaller town offices previous to his election to the present House; was originally a Bucktail Democrat, then a Whig; and was one among the first to embark in the Republican movement. He is a high-minded, honorable, and intelligent man, and is distinguished where he resides for his enlarged business capacities. Mr. C. was married in 1823 to Miss Catharine Kuney, and is a member of the Methodist church.

JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER.

Mr. Chanler is a promising young man, in the morning of life, and one of the most industrious and useful members on the floor of the House. He is the son of the Rev. John White Chanler, an Episcopal clergyman, and was born in 1827, in the city of New York. He is a descendant of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, and Petrus Stuyvesant, the last Director-general of New Netherlands, now New York. His grandfather, Dr. Isaac Chanler, who served as a volunteer on the medical staff during the Revolution, was a native of Charleston, S. C., to which place his father, the Rev. Isaac Chanler, emigrated as a Baptist Missionary, from Bristol, England, in the year 1788. Mr. Chanler received the rudiments of his education in Connecticut and Troy, N. Y., and graduated at Columbia college, as valedictorian of his class, in 1847. In the fall of the same year he sailed for Europe, and entered the law and philosophical department of the University of Berlin. When the government closed the institution, at the breaking out of the revolution in 1848, he commenced a traveling tour through Europe; attended lectures at the University of Sorbonne, Paris; and after an absence of a year, returned to the University at Berlin, which had then been re-opened. After an absence of some three years, he returned to New York city, and entered the law office of Edgar S. Van Winkle. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has since been actively engaged in practice. He never held any public position before his election to the Assembly, in 1858, and has always been a staunch, fearless Democrat, of the national, conservative school. He stands

well with his party, and received its entire vote for Speaker, at the organization of the present House.

NOAH A. CHILDS.

Mr. Childs is one of the most quiet, unostentatious, and laborious men in the House, and commands a large amount of influence in the social and political circles in which he moves. He hails from the Green Mountain State, and was born in Bakersville, Fairfield county, in that State, in December, 1810. He is of English descent, and his father, who is a native of Massachusetts, is still living at that place. Col. Childs, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, is a relative of his, as are also Daniel Lee Childs, of Boston, and Marcus Childs, of Canada West, who was a member of Parliament for some years previous to the Revolution of 1838. He is, likewise, a brother of Thomas Childs, Jr., who was a member of Congress in 1835. He was brought up in a dense, uncultivated forest; received scarcely any educational advantages; and at the age of twenty-three spent a short time in Boston, after which he married Miss Lucia A. Fuller, and removed to the city of New York, where he engaged in the milk business. Having followed this about ten years, he spent some twelve years in distilling, when he again sold out, and has since been chiefly engaged in traveling. He never held any public office before his election to the Assembly of 1858, where he proved himself an efficient representative, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges; and has always been an unfaltering Democrat, never refusing to contribute liberally

from his time and means for the advancement of Democratic principles. He attends the Congregational church, and has probably been more generous in his contributions to religious and benevolent objects, than any other man in the community where he resides.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS.

Dr. Childs is a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and is a lineal descendant of Jonas Childs, who was a Captain in the Revolution. His father, Stephen Childs, died in 1857, and his mother is still living, at the advanced age of sixty-eight. Dr. Childs was educated for the medical profession, and has lived in the city of New York about ten years, where he retired from the practice of medicine some four years ago. Since then he has been chiefly devoted to various benevolent enterprises, and is now one of the active members of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. He took no interest whatever in politics till 1848, when he supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and has since then been essentially a Free Soiler, acting now with the Republican party. He never held any public office till his election to the present Assembly; is strongly in favor of the enactment of a Registry Law; is married; and attends Dr. Spring's church.

ROBERT CHRISTIE.

Mr. Christie is a native of Troy, Rensse
N. Y., and was born on the 10th of March,
parents, who are still living, at an advanc
both natives of Scotland. He was educ
schools of his native city, and subsequently
with the Hon. David L. Seymore and Davi
After his admission to the bar, he became
Mr. Buel, with whom he practiced his
Troy, till about the year 1847, when he re
city of New York, where he is now one of t
of Christie and Fairbanks, at No. 29 Wall
a lawyer he has been successful, and duri
dence in the city of Troy, was the counse
Van Rensselaer, in his controversy witl
Renters. Mr. Christie has always been a
the Hard Shell stamp, and was never a can
office before his election to the present Ho
several occasions, during the divisions o
when he ran as a stump candidate against
of the opposing section of the Democratic
C. was married in 1851, to Miss Francis
native of Troy, and represents his constitue
faithfully.

HENRY B. CLARK.

Mr. Clark is one of the most high-mi
clear headed, and practical common sense
House, and will doubtless prove himself a qui
ing, though industrious and efficient legislat

born in Hoosick, Rensselear county, N. Y., in June, 1813, and is of English descent. His father, Asel Clark, died in 1817, and he has always been a resident of his native place, where he is now engaged in farming. He was reared on a farm till nearly the age of seventeen; but after receiving a common school education, learned the wagon-making business, which he followed till 1854. Mr. Clark was Associate Justice of his native county three years; has been a Justice of the Peace since 1843, and is, also, one of the Commissioners of Excise. He was formerly a National Whig of the ture conservative stamp, and was among the first to engage in the American cause, after the disorganization of the Whig party. He was married in 1847, to Miss Almeda J. Mattison, and belongs to the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM COBB.

Mr. Cobb was born on the 2d of April, 1815, in Windham, Windham County, Vt., and is a brother-in-law of the Hon. Benjamin W. Dean, Secretary of State, and the Hon. William Harris, Jr., a member of the Senate of that State. He is of English descent. His father, Daniel Cobb, died in 1842, at the age of sixty-six, and his mother is still living, in Vermont, at the advanced age of seventy-six. Mr. Cobb received a common school education, and in 1834 settled in the town of Independence, Allegany county, N. Y., where he has always since resided. He is now a very large landholder, and extensively engaged in farming, and is also operating largely in the mercantile trade, the sale of cattle, and various other business enterprises. He

has held various town offices, including that of Supervisor, which he filled three years; has been Assessor four years; and was an active and influential member of the Assembly in 1848. He was, also, Post Master from 1836 until 1850, and was elected to the present House by an unusually large majority. He was formerly a Democrat, but supported Mr. Van Buren in 1848, and early identified himself with the Republican enterprise. In 1838, he married Miss Eliza Churchill, by whom he has two sons and two daughters, and attends the Baptist church. His eldest daughter, Emma, was married on the 27th of October last, to Ebenezer L. Nelson, of Middleboro, Mass., a young man dearly beloved by all that knew him, who died on the 4th of December following. Although not ambitious of political preferment, Mr. C. is a staunch politician, and always acts in obedience to a high sense of honor and integrity, in both his political and business transactions. He has been an eminently successful business man, and will doubtless leave a clean record behind him at the close of the present Legislature.

NOAH M. COBURN.

Mr. Coburn is a native of Woodstock, Windham county, Conn. He was born in 1800, and is of English descent. He is wholly a self-made man, his father having died when he was only twelve years of age, and his mother two years previous. He is the oldest of five children, and has been exclusively dependent upon his own resources since the age of seventeen. Mr. Coburn received a common English education, and was reared a farmer. He came into New York in the fall

of 1826, and settled in Madison county, where he has always since been a resident. He has never been an aspirant for official position, and his election to the present House, is his first appearance in public life. He was originally a Whig; has been a Republican since the establishment of that party; and entertains strong views in favor of the Temperance cause. He was married in 1825, to Miss Harriet Potter, and belongs to the Baptist church. He is a very quiet, unassuming, and intelligent man, and possesses a large fund of general information. Doubtless he will reflect credit upon himself and his constituents in his present position.

JAMES J. COIT.

Mr. Coit was born on the 3d of May, 1803, in Griswold, New London county, Connecticut. He is of Scotch descent. His father, James Coit, died in 1847 in Oswego county, N. Y., and his mother died in the same place in 1849. She was a sister of John Lovett, of Lisbon, Conn., who, after receiving a collegiate education, removed to Albany, where he opened one of the first English schools taught in that city, and who subsequently represented that Congressional district in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congress. Mr. C. came into New York, in 1816, with his parents, who settled in Onondaga county. He received only a common school education, and for eight years was engaged in teaching in the winter and working on a farm during the summer. He has always since then been a farmer, and in 1824, removed into Washington, Oswego county, and settled on the farm on which he now lives, and which was then

a mere wilderness. Although naturally indifferent as to official position, he has held numerous town offices during the past twenty years, including Justice of the Peace twelve years, and Supervisor two years. He was a Democrat from 1824 till 1854, voting for Mr. Van Buren in 1848, but was among the first to engage in the Republican movement. He is a staunch friend of Common schools; is devotedly attached to the cause of Temperance; was married in 1827 to Miss Augustina S. Porter, of Wendell, Mass., who died in 1841; married his present wife, Miss Miriam Owen, of Onondaga county, in 1842; and attends the Baptist and Methodist churches, although of the Presbyterian faith.

THOMAS COLEMAN.

Mr. Coleman was born on the 16th of June, 1808, in the town of Barnstable, Barnstable county, Mass. His father, Nathaniel Coleman, who was born, and spent his life, in that town, engaged in sea-faring, mostly in the coasting trade; was of English descent; and his ancestors were among the early settlers of Plymouth Colony. He died in 1848, at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Coleman had but very slight opportunities of obtaining an education, they having been merely such as the Common district school of his native town afforded, for a few months only in each winter, till he was sixteen years of age. He then, in 1824, entered a store in New Bedford, Mass., as a clerk, which position he continued to occupy till 1827, when he went to the city of Troy, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and where he has since resided. He is now, and has

been for about twenty years past, a lumber merchant, and has done an extensive and successful business. He was married in January 1839 to Miss Catharine Jane, daughter of Lewis Richards, Esq., a merchant of Troy. For several years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Troy Young Men's Association, and was its President from 1844 till 1845. In 1852 he was elected a Director of the Bank of Troy, and in 1856 was chosen a Governor of the Marshall Infirmary, a chartiable institution founded in Troy by the late Benjamin Marshall of that city. In the spring of 1857 he was elected Alderman of the third ward of Troy, and still holds that office, as also that of Bank Director.

In 1829, when Mr. Coleman had become a voter, he united with the National Republican party, and in 1834 joined the Whig party, to which he adhered till the inauguration of the American movement, when he became a staunch supporter of that party, and was elected to the present Assembly by a union of Americans and Republicans. At home, he is esteemed as a man of strict honesty and a sound, practical judgement, and considering his lack of early education and influential friends to aid him, is a fair sample of a self-made man —the artificer of his own fortune and position. Mr. C. attends the Methodist church.

LORENZO D. COLLINS.

Mr. Collins is emphatically a self-made man, and has been eminently successful in life. He was born in 1822, in the town of Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y., and is of English descent. Both his paternal and maternal

grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Collins, his father, who served in the war of 1812, is still living, at the age of seventy-four, and his mother died in 1852, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Collins was raised a farmer, and received nothing more than a common English education. In 1841 he embarked in the mercantile trade in the village of West Troy, where he still resides, and is still so engaged. In 1852 he was elected a Trustee, and in 1853, President, of West Troy, and was successful in both instances over large Democratic majorities. He held the position of Captain of the West Troy Light Guards, from 1853 till 1857, and during the last three years has been a Director in the Union Bank of Troy. He was formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and remained firmly attached to that party till it abandoned its organization, when he enlisted in the cause of Republicanism. He was married in 1848, to Miss Sarah Francis Clark, who died in the same year, and in 1854, married his present estimable lady, Miss Samantha L. Hubbell, by whom he has two children. Mr. C. attends the Methodist church. He is an active and influential politician; a man of a very high sense of honor and an incorruptible integrity; and will doubtless prove himself a popular representative.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling is a native of Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y., and is of English, Scotch, and German descent. He was born on the 22d of August, 1816, and is the son of Alfred Conkling, whose reputation stands

high throughout the State. Mr. C. was educated at the Albany Academy, passing through all the departments, and is now a retired merchant in the city of New York, where he has been an eminently successful business man. He was a member of the Assembly in 1854, and was re-elected to the present House by a majority of nearly four hundred over his predecessor, the Hon. Philip W. Engs. He was always a strong Whig of the National, Conservative stamp, till the dismemberment of that party, when he at once became a Republican. He is a man of strong common sense; is distinguished for his honesty and integrity; is a forcible and concise speaker; and is one of the leading and most industrious men in the House.

RICHARD J. CORNELIUS.

Mr. Cornelius was born in 1806, in the town of Stanford, Dutchess co., N. Y. He is of Scotch and Dutch descent, and both his parents, who removed to Stanford in 1800, were natives of Queens county, Long Island. His mother died in 1827, and his father, in 1842. Mr. Cornelius received only a common English education, and was successfully engaged in teaching in his native town, and in Amityville, Suffolk county, where he now resides, from the age of twenty till about the year 1835, since which time he has been chiefly engaged in the mercantile trade, besides being several years proprietor of a line of stages running from Amityville to Brooklyn. He has filled various town offices since 1835; has been post-master about six years; was captain of the 137th Regiment of Infantry; and subsequently was

promoted to the position of Colonel, from which he was honorably discharged upon the repeal of the law. He has always been an old-fashioned Democrat of the Andrew Jackson school, and was elected to the Assembly by a handsome majority. He was brought up to attend the Friends or Quaker church, but belongs to no religious sect; was married in 1835 to Miss Pheba Ireland; and is one of the substantial men of the House.

PATRICK C. COSTELLO.

Mr. Costello is a man of some legislative ability, and is a successful tanner and leather merchant, at Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., where he has been an influential resident for some years. He was elected to the Assembly by a majority of over three hundred, and is the successor of Col. Halley, who was one of the most quiet, clever, and popular members of the last Legislature. Mr. Costello is a strong Republican, but has never wielded any very great political strength, having devoted himself almost exclusively and assiduously to his business operations. He was elected Assessor of the town where he resides, last spring, and comes to the Assembly in consequence of his personal popularity, and the Republican strength in his district. He is a quiet, unpretending man, but although standing high in the private relations of life, will not likely distinguish himself during his legislative career, by any very rare exhibitions of brilliant oratory or profound statesmanship. It may be, however, that by close confinement to the miasma and gass of the Assembly chamber, he

may ultimately show some signs of undeveloped genius;

"For genius swells more strong and clear,
When close confin'd — like bottled beer."

HENRY CREBLE.

Mr. Creble is one of those men whom fortuitous circumstances occasionally throw temporarily, to the surface of public attention, and through whose general incompetency the State not unfrequently suffers by improper legislation. The evils of self-government are not so much the result of the unscrupulous and wicked motives of bad men as the incompetency of good men. So in this case. Although a man of respectability and comparative intelligence in the little private circle for which nature particularly designed him, Mr. Creble is almost entirely worthless when entrusted with the discharge of duties which require views broad and comprehensive enough to include, not merely the little petty interests of a particular locality, but the paramount welfare of a great and powerful State. In other words, he is too full of local patriotism to be any thing else than purely and necessarily sectional, and hence we find him, naturally enough, signalizing his very first appearance almost in the House, by the introduction of a measure, compelling every ward and town in the city and county of Albany to take care of their own poor.

WICKHAM R. CROCKER.

Dr. Crocker was born in 1814, near the city of Bath, England. When about eight years of age, he came to America, with his parents, who settled in this State, and who died in Steuben county, about ten years ago, at a ripe old age. Dr. C. received a liberal academical education, and was prepared for the medical profession at Geneva. He was then extensively engaged in practice until about six years ago, when he partially retired from his profession in consequence of impaired health. He has held various town offices, including that of Justice of the Peace four years; was Post Master under the administration of President Pierce; and occupied the position of Sergeant in the Militia under Gov. Bouck. Although voting for Mr. Van Buren in 1848, he was always a straight-forward, consistent Democrat till the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he became a Republican. He is an intelligent and very active and useful man, and is highly esteemed wherever he is known—especially in the county of Steuben, where he has resided for twenty years. He is high-minded, dignified, independent, and self-reliant, both in public and private life, as is clearly indicated by his tall, manly personal appearance, and is scrupulously upright and honest. Dr. C. was married in 1853 to his last wife, Miss Helen M. Flint, who died in the spring of 1858, and he is a member of the Episcopal church.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Mr. Davis is one of the oldest, most experienced, and influential members of the Assembly. He is of Dutch and Welch descent, and was born on the 14th of December, 1795, in the town of Minisink, Orange county, N. Y. His father, John Davis, who died in that place about the year 1791, was an influential and highly useful man in his day, and was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Davis was educated in a common district school, and was reared a farmer which is still his chief occupation. This is his third term in the Assembly, and he has been President of the Middletown Bank for twenty years. He has, also, filled numerous town offices, including that of Justice of the Peace four years, and is now Supervisor, which position he has held during the past seven years. He was originally a Bucktail, Jackson Democrat, and was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, adhereing closely to the Whig party till it abandoned its organization, when he became a Republican. He was married in 1814, to Miss Elizabeth Decker; belongs to the Presbyterian church; and discharges his legislative duties with credit alike to himself and his constituency.

H. B. DURYEA.

Gen. Duryea was born in Newtown, Queens county, N. Y., on the 12th of July, 1815, and is of French Huguenot and Dutch descent. His ancestors were among the first settlers on Long Island, where his

parents were both born. He studied law in the office of Judge Greenwood, in the city of New York, who was subsequently his law partner. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and immediately commenced practicing in Brooklyn, where he is still engaged in his profession. He became commander of the Fifth Brigade of the uniformed militia of the State, located in the county of Kings, in 1848, which position he now holds, and has just been elected President of the State Military Association. He was appointed Supreme Court Commissioner, under Gov. Seward, in 1842; subsequently attorney to the corporation of Brooklyn; and was District Attorney of Kings county from 1848 till 1854. He was a member of the Assembly, in 1858, where he occupied an influential position on the Standing Committees on Ways and Means, and the Militia and Public Defense. He was re-elected to the present House by a majority of nearly five hundred. He was always a Whig, till the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he became an active and ardent Republican.

DAVID EARLL.

Mr. Earll is the son of Peter Earll, who now resides in Michigan, and is a distant relative of Nehemiah Earll, who once represented the Onondaga district in Congress, and of Jonas Earll, who has been well and favorably known as Canal Commissioner of this State. He is of English and Dutch descent, and was born in 1819, in the town of Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y. He received a common school education, and having studied medicine from the age of twenty until twenty-two, he fol-

lowed that profession some nine years, when he abandoned it, and was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he held eight years. He has also occupied various other town offices, including that of Supervisor, and Coroner, and was elected to the present Legislature by a majority of nearly three hundred. He was always a Democrat till 1856, when he became a Republican, and is personally and politically, one of the most popular men in the county of Tioga, where he now resides. Mr. Earll is now engaged in lumbering and farming; was married in 1845 to Miss Louisa F. Ransom; and entertains liberal religious views, confining himself to no particular denomination. He is a useful man, and the present House will feel his influence before its final adjournment.

ABEL EVELAND.

Mr. Eveland is one of the three intelligent and substantial members of the House from the county of Steuben. He was born in the town of Greenwich, Sussex county, N. J., in June, 1812, of German and English descent, and in 1823, came to New York, with his mother, brother, and some other relatives, and settled in Steuben county, where he has since chiefly resided. His mother died when he was only about ten years of age, and he received only such an education as could be afforded by a common school in a new country to an orphan, without either the means or the support of influential friends. During the greater portion of his life he has been engaged in farming, boat-building, and mercantile pursuits, and is now occupied in farming and lumbering. He has held numerous town

offices; has been a Justice of the Peace eight years; was an uncompromising Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, till the organization of the Republican party; and is a plain, straight-forward, common-sense man, of the popular stamp. Mr. E. was married in 1836, to Miss Matilda Houk, and confines himself to no particular church in his attendance upon religious worship.

SAMUEL J. FARNUM.

Mr. Farnum was born in 1806, in the town of Uxbridge, Worcester county, Mass. He came to New York in 1816, and settled in the town of Poughkeepsie, where he learned the tanning business. He then removed to Newburgh, Orange county, where he engaged in tanning until about two years ago, when he returned to Poughkeepsie, where he now resides. He was a prominent and influential man in the village of Newburgh, having held the position of President and Supervisor, and in 1852 ran unsuccessfully in that district for Congress. He was formerly a Seward Whig; was among the first to enlist in the Republican movement; now holds the position of Alderman in the city of Poughkeepsie; is a shrewd, calculating politician; and has been a very successful business man. He has a very good mind and a sound judgment, and is doubtless one of the most reliable men in the House. Mr. Farnum was married in 1829, to Miss Sarah Ann Swartout, by whom he has three daughters and one son—children of whom he may well feel proud.

MORGAN L. FILKINS,

Mr. Filkins is the twentieth of twenty-five children, and was born in 1826, in the town of Berne, Albany county, N. Y., of English and Dutch descent. His paternal ancestors were originally from Dutchess county, and his father, who was a volunteer in the war of 1812, after living a while in Rensselaer, removed into Albany county, where he died in 1841. His maternal grandfather came to America as a soldier under Burgoyne, and after the latter's surrender, remained in the service till 1783, when he was honorably discharged at West Point. His mother is still living at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Filkins received an academical education; studied medicine at Honesdale, Penn,; and has since been engaged in the Patent Medicine business, being the inventor of Dr. Filkin's Sugar Coated Pills and the proprietor and manufacturer of Blackman's Genuine Healing Balsam and Valuable Strenghtening Plasters. He was formerly a Whig; since the organization of the American party has been among the most active, intelligent, and successful supporters of its principles; and was elected to his present position by a combination of Republicans and Americans. Mr. F. was married in 1853, to Miss Henrietta A. Blackman, by whom he has three children; attends the Baptist church; and is one of the most valuable men in the House.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a native of London, England, where he was born in 1830, and is of Irish descent. In 1834

he came with his parents to the city of New York, where he and his aged mother still reside, his father having died in 1843. He received an ordinary English education, and at the age of fifteen served his time as a calico printer, at which he afterwards worked some six years. In 1851 he sailed for California, and passed a year as fireman on the Golden Gate, then running between Panama and the city of San Francisco. Subsequently he passed eighteen months in the mines, and returned to New York, where he has since been chiefly occupied in the police department of that city. He has also been long an active fireman there; always a Democrat; is still single; was a member of the Assembly in 1858, occupying a position on the Standing Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies; and was re-elected to the present House by a flattering vote. He is a very quiet, unostentatious, und agreeable man, and is personally and politically popular.

FIRMAN FISH.

Mr. Fish was born in 1802, in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., and is of English descent. His ancestors settled in Rhode Island, and both his paternal and maternal grandfathers lived a while in Massachusetts, and subsequently settled in Whitestown, Oneida county, in this State. The former afterwards died in that county, and the latter in the county of Jefferson. His father, Ebenezer Fish, died in 1848, and his mother is still living at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Fish removed, with his parents, into Jefferson county in 1804. He received a common school education, and at the age of

fourteen was apprenticed to the tanning, currying, and shoemaking trade, which he afterwards followed till 1839, when he removed into the town of Cape Vincent, where he has since been devoting himself to farming. He was Magistrate in the town of Rutland in his native county from 1832 till '36, and was elected to the Assembly by a majority of upwards of three hundred. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams for President, but took no very active part in politics till the organization of the Republican party. He was married in 1826 to Miss Caroline Rose; attends the Universalist church; and is well qualified for a legislative position.

SAMUEL L. FULLER.

Mr. Fuller is a lineal descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, and was born in 1818 in Geneseo, Livingston co., N. Y. His mother came from Connecticut, and his father, the Hon. P. C. Fuller, who died in 1854, was a native of Berkshire county, Mass. He occupied consecutively a position in the Assembly, State Senate, and lower branch of Congress, and in 1836, resigned his seat in the latter body, and removed to Adrian, Michigan, where he took charge of a bank. He was, also, Assistant Post Master General, under the Hon. Francis Granger, and after his return to Livingston county, became Comptroller, in 1851, to fill a vacancy for one year. Mr. Fuller received an academical education, and was engaged in engineering and surveying in Michigan till 1840, when he returned to Livingston connty, where was an agent upon the estate of the Hon. C. H. Carroll, till 1844. He then married Arthuretta S. Van

Vechten, a native of Albany, and commenced farming in Conesus, Livingston county, where he remained till 1854, when he removed into Seneca county, where he continued farming until 1856, when he returned to the town of Conesus, his present place of residence. He has been an eminently successful farmer, and was absent from the country in Europe, in 1853, some three months, by authority of the Livingston county Cattle and Importing Society. He is an industrious, well-meaning man; is not a radical politician, though closely attached to the principles of the Republican party; and is a member of the Episcopal church.

THOMAS A. GARDINER.

Mr. Gardiner was born on the 2d of August, 1832, in the city of New York, and in 1840 removed to Brooklyn, where he has always since resided. His mother was, also, a native of the city of New York; but his father, George W. Gardiner, who died in January, 1852, came to this country from Ireland, when quite young, and became a New York merchant. Mr. Gardiner was educated at a private select school in Brooklyn, and is now engaged in the manufacture of silk hats. During the pecuniary panic in 1857, he was a clerk in the Post Office in that city, but abandoned the position as soon as business had again revived. He has always, like his father before him, been an unswerving National Democrat, and was elected to his present position by nearly one thousand majority. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church; is not married; is shrewd and calculating, both in private and political transactions; and enjoys a high degree of personal popularity.

HARLOW GODARD.

Mr. Godard is of French and Scotch descent, and was born in 1804, in Leyden, Lewis county, N. Y. His parents were from Connecticut, and are now both dead. He removed into St. Lawrence county in 1815, and is still a resident of Richville, in that county. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school and academical education. After leaving school he taught four years, and four years afterwards embarked in the mercantile trade, which he followed some fifteen years. Since then he has been chiefly occupied in the real estate business. He has held several town offices; has been Magistrate over twenty years; was Loan Commissioner in 1842 and '43; was a member of the Assembly in 1849, '50, and '53; and was again elected to the seat he now occupies by a majority of nearly fifteen hundred. He is now, also, filling his second term as one of the Justices of the Sessions. He was originally a Democrat; supported Van Buren in 1848, now drills in the Republican ranks; and has always been an active politician. He was married in 1828 to Miss Mary Ann Rich, and attends the Baptist church, to which his wife belongs.

WILLIAM C. GOVER.

Mr. Gover was born in 1818 in the city of Philadelphia, and when about nine years of age, removed with his parents to the city of New York, where he has always since resided. His father, George Willoughby Augustus Gover, who was stationed at Fort Hamilton,

Long Island, during the war of 1812, was a native of London, England, and his mother was born in the city of Baltimore. At the age of fourteen he was left alone, by the death of his father, with his mother and two younger children, their entire dependence thus devolving upon him, and from that time to this he has never been idle, and has met with the most gratifying success. His means of education, under the circumstances in which he was placed at so young an age, were necessarily very limited; but nevertheless by industry, integrity, and perseverance, he has become one of the most intelligent and reliable men in the neighborhood where he resides.

Mr. Gover was a Sergeant of Police previous to the 3d of July, 1857, when, as he claims, he was fraudulently dismissed from the position by the Board of Police Commissioners, and he is now engaged in Lithographic painting. He has always been a Democrat of the Hard Shell, Jeffersonian school, and wields considerable influence among the better class of New York politicians. At the age of twenty-eight he married Miss Caroline Cropsey, a lady of superior female excellence, who is now dead, and by whom he has two daughters. He usually attends the Universalist church.

JUDSON L. GRANT.

Mr. Grant was born in July, 1815, in the town of Smithville, Chenango co., N. Y. He is a descendant of Increase Grant, who was one of the original stock that came to this country from Scotland, and who settled in Litchfield, Conn., where Jared Grant, the father of the

subject of this sketch, was born, Mr. Grant's mother, whose maiden name was Betsy Judson, is still living, and his father, who was one of the first settlers on Smithville Flates, in Chenango county, died in 1849. He received a common school education, and was reared a farmer, although naturally a mechanic. He has filled several town offices, including that of school district Clerk, which he held from the age of eighteen until about two years since. He was elected to the Assembly by a majority of nearly two hundred and fifty; was a Seward Whig till the organization of the Republican party; is an active and influential politician; and has already proved himself a good representative. Mr. G. was married in 1842, to Miss Mariaume, daughter of Erastus Agard; and was reared a Baptist. He is a quiet and unassuming man, but discharges thoroughly and efficiently whatever duty he undertakes, and enjoys an excellent reputation both in public and private life.

HENRY K. GRAVES.

Mr. Graves is one of those self-made men for whom this country is peculiarly distinguished, and by his industry, morality, and strict integrity has thus far lived a successful life. He was born on the 22nd of May, 1807, in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., and sprung from good old English stock. When only six years of age, his father, Archelaus Graves, died, and four years afterwards, he was thrown upon his own resources, without a farthing, for a support. He was reared chiefly in Onondaga county; received a common

English education, and removed into Wayne county, where he now resides, in 1846. He has followed the mercantile trade since the age of twenty-one with uninterrupted success; has occupied various town offices, including that of Supervisor, which he held from 1852 till 1856; and has been Post Master eight years. He was formerly a strong Democrat, with Free Soil proclivities, and is now a genuine Republican. Mr. Graves was married in 1831, to Miss Sophia Pomeroy, and is a free thinker, of the most liberal stamp, in all religious matters.

SOLOMON GRAVES.

Mr. Graves is an educated man, having graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1842, and is about forty years of age. He is successfully engaged in farming at Gravesville, Herkimer county, and is probably quite as well qualified for that honest occupation as a proper discharge of the duties with which the good people of his district have entrusted him. He was formerly a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party has been a Republican, and was elected to the Legislature by upwards of seven hundred and fifty majority over his Democratic competitor. He possesses some practical ability, and enjoys a high degree of personal respectability in the immediate community in which he resides; but he is not especially qualified to successfully oppose the corruptions of lobby influences and the venality of party demagogues. He is too unsuspecting for this, and it will not be until he shall have served an apprenticeship in the Legislative Chamber of the State, under

the direct and incessant attacks of a multitude of public thieves, who swarm around the Capitol during the season of legislation, like a flock of carrion crows, that he will fully appreciate the depravity of human nature.

LESTER GREEN.

Mr. Green is a native of Danube, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he was born, in 1808, and where he now resides. He is a distant connection of Gen. Green, and a son of John L. Green, who died in that town, in 1851. Mr. Green received a common school education, and although reared a farmer, is now engaged in the provision and grocery business. He has held some unimportant town offices, and was elected to the present Assembly by upwards of one thousand majority. He was formerly a Whig, and now acts with the Republican party. He married Miss Emily Herkimer, in 1832, and attends the Lutheran church. He is a man of capacity and high respectability, and wields a strong influence in the section of the State where he resides. He is strictly honest, and is not one of those men from whom the lobby receive any encouragement in their wholesale depredations upon the public purse.

MONROE HALL.

Mr. Hall is a native of Jay, Essex county, N. Y., where he has always resided, and was born on the 4th of June, 1817. When only ten years of age, his father

died, leaving two sons and two daughters, and he was thus early thrown almost entirely upon his own resources. He is of English descent. His father was from New Hampshire; his mother from St. Albans, Vermont; and at an early age both removed to Jay, where they were always identified with the interests of that section of the State from its earliest settlement. Mr. Hall received the rudiments of his education at Le Roy, N. Y., and at Williston, Bennington, and Brandon, Vermont, and after spending a year in Brown University, was obliged to abandon his studies, in consequence of inflammation in his eyes. In 1841, he embarked in the mercantile trade, which he followed till 1857, employing himself extensively at the same time in the iron business, on Ausable river, and in dealing in a large amount of real estate which was left him by his father. He is now a successful farmer and a practical surveyor. His business relations were such for several years, that he was required to pass a considerable time in the office of the late Hon. George A. Simmons, where he became familiar with the principles and general practice of the law. He has held various town offices, and was a capable and efficient member of the Assembly in 1858. He was a strong Whig till 1848, when he mounted the Buffalo platform, on which he stood until the Barnburners went back to the Democratic ranks, when he again joined the Whigs, with whom he remained till he became a Republican. He married Miss Juliet M., second daughter of the Hon. Ezra C. Gross, in 1841, and in 1854 was married to his present excellent wife, Miss Emma Prindle, eldest daughter of Benjamin Wells. He is a strong Temperance man, both in practice and principle, and has been a member of the Baptist church about twenty-five years.

HENRY P. HEERMANCE.

Mr. Heermance is a native of Columbia county, N. Y., a section of the State prolific of great men. He is of genuine Dutch descent, and was born in the year 1805. His father, Israel Heermance, died in that county in 1826, at an advanced age. Mr. Heermance was educated in a common school in his native place; has always been an active, successful business man, and is now engaged in milling and farming. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Columbia county in 1842, and is now Post Master at Glenco Mills, in that county, where he resides. He has always been an old fashioned Democrat of the Jackson stamp, and although more of a business man than a politician, is thoroughly booked up in the general history of the country, and the current movements of the times. He was married in 1830 to Miss Elizabeth Fonda; belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church; and is one of the most efficient and reliable men in the Legislature.

ARTHUR HOLMES.

Mr. Holmes is of English and Scotch descent, and was born in 1831, at Westford, Otsego county, N. Y. He is the son of a farmer, John P. Holmes, and in 1838 removed, with his parents, who are still living, into Cortland county, where he now resides. He remained on his father's farm till about the age of nineteen, when he prepared for college, and graduated, with the first honors of his class, at Central College, McGrawville, in

1855. Meanwhile, he taught a year, having charge of Sherburne academy, in Chenango county, and then passed a term at the Albany Law school, after which he accepted a professorship of Logic, History, and English literature, in Central College. This position he occupied nearly two years, when he resigned, and has since then been chiefly engaged in literary pursuits. His political affinities were originally with the Whig party, but he has always been a zealous advocate of Republican principles, and has not unfrequently taken the stump in their behalf. He is a ready speaker, and has distinguished himself both on the stump, and as a public lecturer. In 1856, he was the chosen orator of the Alumni Association of his *alma mater*, and had conferred upon him, at the last commencement at Union College, the degree of Master of Arts. He is a young man of unexceptionable character; possesses a knowledge of public affairs far beyond most men of his age; is studious and industrious; still single; and belongs to the Congregational church.

ELIAS C. HOLT.

Dr. Holt was born in 1823, in the town of Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y., and is a descendant of the great English jurist, Chief Justice Holt. His ancestors came to America in 1720, and settled at Kennedy, in the Colony of Connecticut. His father, William Holt, who settled in Monroe county, in 1812, on the same farm on which he is now living, was born in the State of Connecticut; and his mother, who died in 1852, was a native of Vermont. Dr. Holt received an academical education at the village of Webster, in his native town,

and in June, 1847, graduated from the Medical department of the University of Vermont. He entered upon the practice of his profession in 1848, in Bennington, Wyoming county, where he still resides, and where he is now engaged in an extensive practice. He was Supervisor of his town in 1854, and comes to the Legislature by a majority of nearly twelve hundred. He was formerly a Democrat, but supported Gen. Taylor for the Presidency in 1848, and acted with the Whig party till the inauguration of the Republican movement. He is a modest and unassuming man, but has always been an active politician, and wields a strong influence in the community where he resides. Dr. H. married Miss Cornelia, only daughter of Dr. Witter, of Chaplin, Conn.; and attends the Presbyterian church. He never indulges in superfluous speech making, but thinks and acts as becomes a capable representative.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL.

Mr. Hubbell was born on the 24th of December, 1812, in the town of Coeymans, Albany, county, N. Y. He is of English and Scotch descent, and his paternal grandfather, Shadrick Hubbell, served as a captain during the Revolution. He is emphatically a self-made man, his father, Amos Hubbell, who was a native of New Milford, Conn., having died at Coxsackie, in this State, when he was only about nine years of age, leaving him and his mother, with eight daughters, entirely upon their own resources for a support. After his father's death, Mr. Hubbell was obliged to obtain a living in various ways, until he had attained his fifteenth

year, when he was apprenticed to the tanning business. At the age of nineteen he removed to Catskill, Greene county, where he completed his trade, receiving, in the mean time, only a very ordinary English education, and at the age of twenty-two, removed to Peekskill, Westchester county. He was then engaged from 1836 till about the year 1855, in the hard-ware business in Sing Sing, and the city of New York, and is now engaged in the manufacture of files at Sing Sing where he resides. He has always been an active, thorough-going business man, and has held no important public position till his election to the present House. He was formerly a Whig; isnow a st aunch Republican; was married in 1837 to Miss Harriet Anser; has belonged to the Presbyterian church twenty years; and is highly esteemed as a valuable man wherever he is known.

A. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Hutchinson is of English descent, and was born in 1811, in Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and settled in Oneida county about the commencement of the present century. In 1816, they removed into what is now Orleans, then Genesee county, and located on the same farm on which the subject of this sketch is now living. Mr. Hutchinson received a common school education, and has always been a farmer, besides teaching, during the winter, from 1828 till '34. He was a member of the House in 1857, and again in 1858, and has proven himself a capable and efficient representative. He was formerly a Whig, and took part in the organization of that party; was

then a prominent Liberty party man; and is now an earnest and influential Republican. He married Miss Mary G. Short, in 1845; and is a member of the Congregational church. He is a leading member of the House; a man of sterling integrity; has a capacity for facts and figures seldom surpassed; is a good, off-hand debater; and has the strongest voice in the House, which he not unfrequently exercises to a good advantage.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

Mr. Jeremiah was born in 1826, in the city of New York, where his parents, who are still living, were born before him. He received an academical education, and at the age of fifteen went to the trade of a wheelright, at which he has always since been extensively engaged. He has been some time connected with the schools of New York; was a member of the Assembly in 1858, when he held the position of Chairman of the Standing Committee on Grievances, and was returned to the present House by a majority of upwards of thirteen hundred. He has always been a Democrat and an active politician, cherishing a close allegiance to party obligations; is a married man; and in the cant phrase of the day, is "a good, clever fellow"—which liberally interpreted, means that he is not capable of upsetting the Capitol.

BARNA R. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson is one of the most popular men in the Legislature, and discharges his legislative duties with more than ordinary tact and ability. He was born in the town of Colchester, Delaware county, N. Y., in 1825. He is of Irish and Dutch descent. Some of his paternal ancestors were prominent in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and his maternal grandfather was an active soldier in the American army during the Revolution. His father, Henry Johnson, died in Colchester, in 1849, at the age of seventy-two, and his mother died in 1858, at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. Johnson was educated at the Delaware and Rhinebeck Academies; pursued his legal studies in the Law School at Albany; and is now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He occupied the position of County Superintendant of Common Schools in his native county, when only twenty-one years of age; has been Town Superintendant of Common Schools four or five years; and in 1857 was a member of the Assembly, where he held an influential position upon the Judiciary Committee. His early political associations were with the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republican movement he has been a live member of that party. As a lawyer, he has already gained a high rank in the section of State in which he resides, enjoying the implicit confidence of all his clients, and is known almost every where as an unyielding friend of the Common School system of this State. In private as in public life, he stands deservedly high, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him. Mr. J. was married in 1857 to Miss Julia Becker, of Schoharie

county, and attends the Presbyterian church. He is doubtless one of the most promising young men in the House.

JOHN S. KING.

Mr. King was born in 1804, in the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y. His parents came from Connecticut, about the beginning of the present century, and settled in that town, from whence they removed into the town of Scipio, Cayuga county, in 1806. His father, Rial King, died in Scipio, in 1813, and his mother died, where he now resides, in 1847, at the advanced age of seventy-four. His paternal grandfather was a Lieutenant in the Revolution, where he was distinguished for his military skill and bravery. Shortly after his father's death, Mr. King went into Madison county, where he remained till he was old enough to take charge of the family of which he was the oldest child. He received only a common business education, and after he was twenty-one years of age, learned the wool-carding and cloth-dressing trade, which he followed about six years, when he abandoned it, in consequence of ill health. Since then he has been engaged in farming and various manufacturing enterprises, and has met with gratifying success. He has held various town offices; was formerly an old line, Henry Clay Whig; then became a staunch American; and was elected to the present House as the Union candidate, by a majority of over eight hundred. Although by no means ambitious of political preferment, he is a sound politician, and is deservedly a popular man. Mr. K. was married in 1834, to Miss Mary Ann McCarty,

of Susquehanna county, Pa., who died in 1851, and by whom he has four sons, and in December of the same year married his present wife, Mrs. Lizzie Brown, at Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio, by whom he has one son and a daughter. He was reared a Presbyterian, and now attends the Methodist church.

ABRAHAM D. LADEW.

Mr. Ladew is one of the oldest men in the House, having been born in July, 1790, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y. He is of French and English descent, and his father, Daniel Ladew, died in Ulster county, in 1832. He removed into that county, with his parents, while yet quite young, and received a common English education. He subsequently learned the black-smithing trade, and in 1830, erected the largest tannery in Ulster county, which he carried on some twenty-one years, when he turned his attention to farming. Mr. Ladew was chosen a Justice of the Peace by the old Council of Appointment as early as 1818; held the position of Post Master some twenty-five years; and has been Supervisor, &c., at different periods of his life. He was originally a Democrat, of the "Bucktail" school; then a Whig; and now belongs to the Republican party. He was married in January, 1813, and is an officer in the Dutch Reformed church. He is a very quiet and substantial man.

JOHN A. LAING.

Mr. Laing was born in 1820, in Boston, Erie county, N. Y. His father, who was of Scotch descent, and who died in 1822, removed into that county from New Jersey, in 1815. Mr. Laing received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen, went into Canada, where he spent a short time among his relatives. He then, in 1840, removed to Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y.; learned the carriage and ornamental painting; and in 1852 took up his residence in Marion, Wayne county, where he now resides. He has held various town offices, and was elected to the present House by a majority of over seven hundred, receiving nearly every vote cast in his own town. He never took any very active part in politics till 1848, when he was found advocating Mr. Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, and is now thoroughly identified with the Republican movement. He is an uncompromising friend of the cause of temperance, and cherishes extreme views on the subject of slavery. He stands well in the neighborhood where he resides, as a man of industry and integrity, and will doubtless prove himself faithful to the interests of his immediate constituency, and the entire State. Mr. L. was married in 1848 to Miss Julia, second daughter of Michael Marshall, and is a strong believer in the christian religion.

WILLIAM C. LAMONT.

Mr. Lamont is emphatically a representative of the masses, and is one of the most generous, whole-souled,

straight forward, intelligent, and independent members of the Legislature. He is a good looking, well-built man, with good nature, as well as firmness, in his face, and is altogether personable, not to say prepossessing. He is rather gay than grave in conversation; freely gives and takes a quib; and is social and fond of discussion, yet does not seek to monopolize the talk.

Mr. Lamont was born on the 25th of November, 1827, in Charlotteville, Schoharie county, N. Y., where he now resides. He is the son of David Lamont, and is, as his name indicates, of French extraction. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and at the close of the war, emigrated from Columbia to Schoharie. He was educated at the Jefferson and Schoharie academies, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of the law since 1853. He has held any important public office till his election to the present House, but possesses qualities which befit him well for a representative position. He has always been a Democrat, having been carefully brought up in that political denomination, but does not cherish very strong party preferences. Mr. L. was married in 1852, to Miss E. Becker, and patronizes all religious creeds and churches.

SAMUEL A. LAW.

Mr. Law is a native of Delaware county, N. Y.; is thirty-eight years of age, and resides in the same mansion in which he was born. He passed his collegiate life in Hamilton College; studied law with the Hon. A. J. Parker, then of Delaware county, and completed his professional studies in the Law department of Yale

College. In 1838, he accompanied an elder brother, then in bad health, to southern Georgia, where, surrounded by the "peculiar institution," he fully informed himself of its effects upon the white and black races. He subsequently took a tour through the sea-board slave states, which confirmed the results of his previous observations, and returned home a confirmed opponent, under constitutional restrictions, of the system of American slavery.

In 1839, Mr. Law commenced the practice of the law, at Erie, Pa., where, in 1841, he married Miss Kate H., daughter of Samuel Hays, Esq. Owing to the declining health of his father, he abandoned his profession, in 1843, and returning to Delaware county, became what he still continues to be, a farmer. He has always taken a deep interest in the subject of agriculture; was President of the Delaware County Agricultural society, from 1850 to 1855; has frequently been Clerk of his native town; has been an acting Justice of the Peace during the past five years, and was a National Whig till the complete disorganization of that party, when he became a zealous American. During the last session of the Legislature, he was the acknowledged leader of the American party in the House. His urbanity and uniform gentlemanly deportment, won the esteem of his associates of all parties, and the ability he displayed attracted attention from all quarters of the State. He introduced the now famous "Unclaimed Deposit Bill," and supported it on the floor of the House in a speech of singular force and clearness.

As a speaker, Mr. Law is peculiar. He is utterly devoid of ostentation. He never "puts on airs." His remarks are always directly to the point. He has not the unfortunate habit of delivering a dissertation on

every subject, and, consequently, when he arises, he is listened to with attention. He is remarkably fluent, and has the happy faculty of expressing his ideas clearly, forcibly, and in the fewest words. There is always a stampede into the Assembly chamber from the rotunda, the clerk's room, and the lobby, when the word goes around: "Law is speaking." Aside from his excellent qualities as a legislator, he has within him the elements of personal popularity. There is no bitterness in his composition. He is genial, social, companionable, and without an enemy. Mr. Law is the only man in the Assembly who was elected purely as an American. His position, therefore, is as anomalous as it is delicate. Nevertheless, he will no doubt prove himself alike faithful to those whom he represents, and the State at large.

EDWARD ARTHUR LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence, the seventh son, and twelfth child of Judge Effingham Lawrence, of Flushing, L. I., by his wife, Anne, daughter of Solomon Townsend, of New York, was born at Bay Side, on the estate of his ancestors, on the 3d of Nov. 1832. He is of unmixed English descent, and his progenitors were, on both sides, among the earliest English settlers of this State. The names of his paternal and maternal ancestors, William Lawrence and John Townsend, are both to be found upon the original Patent of Flushing, granted by the Dutch Governor, Kieft, in 1645.

Mr. Lawrence's father was first Judge of Queens county for many years. He was one of the earliest importers of Merino sheep; and the first President of

the Queens County Agricultural Society. His acute perception, solid judgment, and well-balanced intellect, rendered him one of the first to seize, and one of the most earnest to develop, every improvement in both the science and the practice of agriculture. A frank, liberal, and hospitable country gentlemen he was, at the same time, eminently a practical farmer, and among the best and most prominent agriculturalists of the State of New York. It is generally conceded that the mantle of the father has worthily descended upon the shoulders of the member from Queens; for the latter is Vice President of the County Agricultural Society, and has pursued his profession with such eminent success that more premiums have been awarded him, particularly for stock, than any other man in the county of Queens.

If legislative position could be inherited, Mr. Lawrence might naturally claim his present seat. His maternal grandfather, Solomon Townsend, after serving as a member of the Assembly from the city of New York for six years, died in the harness, during the session of 1811. His great grandfather, Samuel Townsend, of Oyster Bay, was a member of the New York Provincial Congress, during the Revolution, and of the Convention that established the first Constitution of the State of New York, in 1777. Under this constitution he was a member of the State Senate, from 1784 till 1790, and one of the Council of Appointment in 1789. He died, in office, in 1790.

Mr. Lawrence has been three years Supervisor, his ability, fidelity, and integrity, having, during that period, uninterruptedly continued to him the suffrages of the people of Flushing. During the last session of the Legislature he gained universal confidence and esteem

by his strict attention to business and straight-forward honesty of purpose, both on the floor of the House, and as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and a member of the Militia and Public Defense and other committees, and now these sentiments have been expanded into an affectionate regard, in all cases, where personal intercourse has made apparent his warm heart, cheerful temper, and frank, fearless, and unaffected good nature. He has always been a Democrat of the Hard Shell school; was chosen to the last Assembly over two opponents by five hundred and eleven majority, and has now been re-elected by a majority of six hundred and twenty-five. Mr. L. married Hannah, daughter of the Hon. A. H. Mickle, of New York, formerly Mayor of that city, and is in every respect, a perfect type of the progressive age in which we live.

ALFRED LOCKHART.

Mr. Lockhart was born on the 15th of July, 1815, in Almond, Allegany county, N. Y. His father, who died in 1854, emigrated from the north of Ireland, in 1791, whither the family had fled from Scotland, during the religious wars of the seventeenth century. His mother, who is still living, is of Holland Protestant and Huguenot descent, and a daughter of Moses Van Campen, who served as major of a Pennsylvania rifle company during the Revolutionary struggle, and who was afterwards the hero of many renowned exploits during the border wars with the Indians. Mr. Lockhart received a good common English education, and in 1836 became a merchant's clerk in

Angelica, in his native county. Having filled this position a few years, he engaged in the mercantile business, on his own responsibility, and has been successfully engaged in it up to this time. He has been frequently, and is now, Supervisor in the town of Angelica, and from 1842 until 1845, was Treasurer of Allegany county. He was formerly a Free Soil Whig, his first vote having been cast for William H. Seward for Governor, in 1838, and by his natural affinities was led into the Republican movement at the organization of that party. With but little experience as a public speaker he brings with him to the capitol a genuine taste for real oratory, and an honest desire to weigh all argument in the balance of truth and common sense. Mr. L. was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah P. Crandall; and is a member and liberal supportor of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE F. LONGENHELT.

Mr. Longenhelt is a native of Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y., where he was born on the 22d of February, 1824. He is of German and English descent, and his father, George H. Longenhelt, died on the 25th of May, 1842, in the town of Roseboom, Otsego county, where the subject of this sketch now resides. Mr. Longenhelt removed with his parents into that county about the year 1830; received a good common English education, and spent a short time at the Cherry Valley Academy. He is now engaged in farming, and has been an active Justice of the Peace since the 1st of January, 1856. He was always a Whig up to the fall of 1854, when he joined the American party, and was

elected to the present Assembly, as a Republican, by upwards of two hundred and fifty majority. He is well and favorably known throughout the section of State in which he lives, and brings with him to the discharge of his official duties a sound judgment, a clear, practical, mind, a scrupulous integrity, and the experience of a successful business man. He possesses fine social qualifications, and enjoys a high degree of personal, as well as political popularity. Mr. L. was married on the 12th of November, 1850, to Miss Clarissa Ferguson, and is not partial to any particular branch of the church.

EDWARD LOOMIS.

Dr. Loomis is a native of Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., and was born on the 8th of November, 1806. He is of English descent, and the son of Erastus Loomis, who died in that place in 1844. Dr. Loomis was educated in a common school, and after graduating at the Fairfield Medical College, entered the medical profession, in which he has always since been a successful practitioner in his native place. He was Post Master under President Harrison, but upon the advent of Mr. Tyler to Executive power, was removed from the position, in consequence of his Free Soil proclivities. He made his first appearance in political life as an enthusiastic supporter of the Anti-Masonic cause, and was afterwards a Whig, till 1848, when he was active among the supporters of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Republican party in Oneida county, and was elected to the present House by over twelve hundred

majority. He is a man of taste and culture; has a sound judgment and strong common sense; is well known for his firmness and decision of character; and is a fluent and concise speaker. Dr. L. was married to his first wife, Miss Charlotte Buel, in 1831, and in 1843 married his present lady, Miss A. Jane Meeker. He has been a member of the First Congregational church during the past twenty-five years.

HARRISON A. LYON.

This gentleman was born in 1815, in Clifton Park, Saratoga county, N. Y. He is of English and Scotch descent. Having received a common school education, in his native town, he entered the Collegiate Institute at Rochester. How long he remained there does not appear; nevertheless, in a short time, we find him in a dry-good store in that city. He remained in this business up to 1845, when, on account of failing health, he made a trip to Europe. Though a very worthy and respectable gentleman, Mr. Lyon is not particularly distinguished among his fellow-citizens. This is the first time he has emerged from the comparative obscurity in which he has hitherto passed his life, to take part in legislative affairs. Though not one of those calculated to make a display of statesmanship, he will no doubt represent his constituents with honest intentions, and to the very best of his ability. Unlike most of those who now belong to the Republican party, he claims to have been formerly a Henry Clay Whig. He cherishes some political aspirations, but even though he had the ability,

he is too easily influenced by unscrupulous leaders and political demagogues, to become a leader himself.

"The seals of office glitter in his eyes;
He climbs, he pants, he grasps them; at his heels,
Close at his heels, a demagogue ascends;
And, with a dextrous jerk, soon twists him down."

LYMAN R. LYON.

Mr. Lyon was born in 1806, in Ontario, Ontario county, now Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y. He is of English and French extraction, and is the oldest son of the late Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, who was a native of East Windsor, Conn., and whose parents removed to Massachusetts when he was a youth. About the year 1800, he went to Ontario county, where he resided till 1819, when he removed into Lewis county, where he died in 1835, at the age of sixty-four.

After receiving a thorough common school education, Mr. Lyon was placed under the instruction of the Rev. John Sherman, at Trenton, Oneida county, and subsequently completed his course at the Lowville Academy, in Lewis county. His father, who was the owner of an extensive tract of land, and agent for some foreign land holders, designed him for a surveyor, but having acquired the art, and made some special surveys, he abandoned the position professionally, preferring employments requiring greater energy and more action. His favorite occupation, however, is farming. He now owns a fine, large farm, on the east bank of Black river, at Lyons Falls, which he has reclaimed from the wilderness, during the past ten years, and is sole proprietor of a steamboat,

plying between Carthage and that place, which he constructed with the view of the more speedily developing the northern portions of Jefferson county. He, also, owns several canal boats, which run in connection with his steamer, and is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and the sale and settlement of an extensive tract of wild land. He was a deputy Clerk in the Assembly from 1830 till 1835, when he entered into several contracts with the General government for the improvement of the Hudson river, the harbor at Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, the harbor at Erie, Penn., and the improvement of the river Raisin, from Monroe city, Michigan, to Lake Erie. Meanwhile, he was, also, engaged in the fulfillment of similar contracts with the Canadian government, and with the State of Illinois, where he removed the bars in the Illinois river for some two hundred miles, and constructed a commodious harbor at La Salle, the point of intersection with the Illinois and Michigan canal. Notwithstanding the financial pressure of the times, he faithfully fulfilled all these engagements.

Mr. Lyons was Cashier of the Lewis county bank some four years; was subsequently County Treasurer several years; has, at various times, been Supervisor of his town; and was always a Democrat till the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, since which time he has been a Republican. He is a man of sound judgment, vigorous intellect, indomitable perseverance, and scrupulous integrity. He was married in 1839, to Miss Mary B. Northup, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, and belongs to the Presbyterian church.

JAMES MACKIN.

Mr. Mackin is a young man of fine address and pre possessing appearance, and discharges the duties with which his constituents have entrusted him, in a manner that will be, at once, alike creditable to them and himself. He is a lineal descendant of genuine Irish stock, and having been left alone in the world, at an early age, by the death of his parents, with two brothers and a sister, wholly dependent upon themselves for a support, is necessarily one of those practical, substantial, self-made men of whom our country may well feel proud.

Mr. Mackin was born on the 25th of December, 1822, at Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y. He was educated in a common school at Fishkill, Dutchess county, where he has passed the greater portion of his life, and where he is now a successful merchant and real estate agent. He was appointed Post Master at that place, under the Administration of Gen. Taylor, and occupied the position some four years. In 1857 he was elected Supervisor, and again in 1858, and is now Chairman of the Board. He was always an active and influential Whig, of the Free Soil stamp, till 1855, when he was a dele gate to the Convention at which the Republican party was formed, and since which time he has been a zealous supporter of that organization. He possesses superior qualifications for a legislative position, and in both public and private life, enjoys a high degree of popularity wherever he is known. He was married in July, 1858, to Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, a very intelligent and accomplished lady, and a daughter of James Wiltse, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Fish-

kill. He attends the Dutch Reformed church, of which his wife is a member.

JAMES McLEOD.

Mr. McLeod is a native of the county of Derry, Ireland, where he was born in 1824, and where his parents are still living. He received a common school education in his native place, and came to the United States in 1841. On his arrival at New York, he became a clerk in the grocery business in that city, and after serving some nine months in that capacity, became a partner in the establishment in which he was engaged. Subsequently he served his time as a mason, in which trade he has since been chiefly occupied. In 1855 Mr. McLeod was appointed a Clerk of the Police Court, in the city of New York, by Mayor Wood, and successfully occupied the position some two years. In December, 1857, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Alderman, and in the following fall was elected to the present House by upwards of six hundred majority—the largest majority ever given in that district for any candidate. He has always been an active and somewhat influential politician, and a firm believer in the principles and measures of the Hard Shell Democracy. He is a man of good address, combining courtesy and affability with dignity and firmness, and enjoys much more than ordinary popularity in the private and political circles in which he moves. Mr. McLeod was married in 1845 to Mrs. Horton, originally from Dutchess county, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

AUGUSTUS R. MACOMBER.

Mr. Macomber was born in Middleburg, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1832, and when about two years of age, removed, with his parents, to Windham Centre, Greene county, where he has always since resided. His parents, who are still living, removed to Brooklyn, about four years ago, where they now reside. Mr. Macomber attended school at Franklin, Delaware county, and completed his legal studies at Windham Centre, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a Democrat of the Buchanan school, and was elected to his present position by upwards of four hundred majority. He is frank, straight-forward, and congenial in his intercourse with his personal and political friends, and possesses the elements of much more than ordinary popularity. He discharges his duties quietly and to the best of his ability, and will doubtless subserve faithfully and intelligently the best interests of his constituents, and the State. There is nothing of the "old fogy" in his composition, being emphatically a representative of Young America, and he is eminently progressive in all his views of state and national policy.

JAMES H. MALLERY.

Mr. Mallery is a son of Henry Mallery, who died in 1855, in Illinois, and who was a plain but substantial farmer, for many years, at "Yankee Hill," opposite Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., to which place

he emigrated from Vermont as early as 1795. In early days, when almost every other house in the Mohawk Valley was a tavern, his was for a long time well known as the most excellent place of entertainment in that section of the State, the business being quite advantageously connected with his farming operations. But in course of time, the construction of the Mohawk turnpike on the north side of the river, and the completion of the Erie canal, destroyed his tavern trade, and he subsequently confined himself chiefly to farming.

Mr. Mallery was born in 1814, in Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., and is of Puritan descent. He was brought up on his father's farm, receiving meanwhile a limited common school education, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in a country store, where he was occupied some four or five years. He then became the clerk of Col. Hamilton, Canal Superintendent on the Albany section, with whom he remained till 1838, when he married Miss Mary Jane Ryker, of New York city, and engaged in contracting. In this occupation he was successfully engaged till the suspension of 1842, when he removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming some two or three years, and then returned to this State, and again engaged in contracting. He afterwards entered the furnace and machinery business in Newburgh, Orange county, where he now resides. Mr. Mallery has been uniformly a decided and ardent Democrat, but was never a candidate before the people, until his election to the position he now occupies. That he is very popular, is clearly attested by the flattering vote of his district, which last year returned a Republican, and now gives him nearly nine hundred majority. He is observing, and well informed on all matters likely to engage the attention of the Legislature, and is a man

of unquestionable integrity and firmness. He is exemplary in his general character, and a regular attendant of the Episcopal church.

PETER MASTERSON.

Mr. Masterson was born in the city of New York, in 1829, and is, therefore, one of the youngest members in the House. He is of Irish descent, and his parents came to America about thirty-five years ago. They first settled in Canada, and afterwards lived some two or three years where the City Hall now stands, in the city of Albany. His father, Peter Masterson, died in 1852, and his mother is still living, in the seventieth year of her age. Mr. Masterson received an ordinary English education, and was chiefly engaged as a contractor till 1853, when he was chosen Inspector in the Custom House, in his native city. This position he occupied during the Collectorship of Judge Bronson, with whom he went out of office, till the appointment of the Hon. Augustus Schell, when he was reinstated, holding the position again until his election to the present House. He has always been an active fireman, having organized the engine company "Black Joke," No. 38, of which he has been for some years foreman, and two years ago was conspicuous in the election of Harry Howard, as Chief Engineer of the department. He is an active Democrat, of the Buchanan school; was for several years a member of the Young Men's Democratic General Committee; and now belongs to the Tammany Hall General Committee. He is a young man of much more than ordinary personal popularity,

and will doubtless prove himself faithful to the interests of his constituents. Mr. Masterson was married in 1848, to Miss Mary S. Quinn, and belongs to the Catholic church.

ROBERT L. MEEKS.

Mr. Meeks was born on the 29th of November, 1824, in the city of New York, and is a grandson of Capt. John Meeks, who, with his brother, Col. Edward Meeks, served as an officer during the Revolution. His ancestors came to America about the middle of the sixteenth century, and his paternal grandmother was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Monliuér, a French Huguenot minister, who preached in the old church, on Pine street, in the city of New York. On his paternal side, he is of English descent, and his father, Charles Meeks, died some years ago. Mr. Meeks received an academical education; has always been a merchant, and is now doing business in his native city. He never held any public position, previous to his election to the present House, save that of Trustee of the village of Jamaica, where he now resides, in which position he served as the successor of Gov. King. He was formerly a Whig, and owes his promotion to his present position to a combination of the American and Republican vote in his district, which gave him a majority of about one hundred over the Hon. John S. Hendrickson, his predecessor in the Assembly. He is a very active, shrewd business man, and is admirably qualified for a legislative position. Mr. Meeks is still single, and is a regular attendant upon the services of the old school Presbyterian church.

ISAAC D MEKEEL.

Mr. Mekeel is one of the most substantial men in either branch of the Legislature, and the good, sound common sense of his Quaker education and principles, distinguishes all his private and political actions. He is a large, healthy, companionable looking man, listening with pleased attention to a good story, and bartering back another quite as good in return, and would be a capital fellow to sit opposite to in a railway carriage from Albany to Buffalo, with his remarks on men and things.

Mr. Mekeel was born in 1822, in the town of Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y. His father, Joshua Mekeel, who is a native of Westchester county, removed into Tompkins county about forty years ago, and settled in the same town where he now resides. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Putnam county, and died about thirteen years ago. Mr. Mekeel received a common school education, and has always been a practical, successful farmer. Although more of a business man than a politician he has held the office of Supervisor in the town where he resides, and was elected to his present position by the unusually large majority of upwards of nineteen hundred. He was formerly a Whig, and at the disorganization of that party became a Republican, although regarding favorably some of the main features in the American platform. He was married in 1850 to Miss Maria Dimon, and attends the Quaker church. Few men in the House will discharge their duties more quietly and faithfully than the honorable member from Schuyler.

ABRAHAM MESSEROLE. JR.

Mr. Messerole is a young man of fine personal appearance, and discharges his legislative duties with the will and the determination to subserve the interests of his immediate constituents and the State, to the very best of his ability. He was born in the city of New York, in 1821, and is of Huguenot and Dutch descent. His ancestors came to America as early as 1623, and were among the first settlers on Long Island. His father is now a retired merchant, and his mother died in 1881, at the age of forty-two. Mr. Messerole was educated at the University of the city of New York, and this is his first appearance in the political arena. He was elected to his present position by a combination of Americans and Republicans, and is the only anti-Democratic candidate that has been successful in his district during the past five years. He was married in 1855 to Miss Lydia Holt; attends the Dutch Reformed church; and has within him the elements of great personal popularity. He makes no pretensions as a speaker, but will prove himself quite as serviceable in his new position by a quiet, straight-forward, and consistent course, as if he were to follow the example of some of his compeers, who are constantly inflicting the severest punishment upon the House, by indulging in useless and almost endless speech-making.

HENRY B. MILLER.

Mr. Miller, was born on the 16th day of April, 1819, in Lebanon county, Penn. His ancestors were Germans, and came to this country about the middle of the last century, during the prevalence of the religious wars, at that time, devastating that portion of Europe. At the time of his birth, his native State had not yet inaugurated her liberal school system, and the only advantages of education were to be obtained in very inferior country schools. At the age of fourteen, he entered a printing office, at the seat of his native county, where he remained till 1836, when he emigrated to the north-western part of Indiana. In 1839 he established the *Niles Republican*, as a Whig paper, and assisted in the organization of the Whig party in the State of Michigan, which party triumphed at that and the two subsequent elections. Having disposed of his paper in Niles, in 1844, he procured a new office, and in September of that year, issued the first number of the *Michigan Telegraph*, in Kalamazoo, which was devoted to the claims of Henry Clay to the Presidency. The result of that election and the policy of the opposition in crushing out all Whig papers in that State, induced him to dispose of his establishment, which he did in 1845.

In the fall of 1845, Mr. Miller became a resident of the city of Buffalo, and being conversant with the German language, established the Buffalo *Telegraph*, a German paper, which, with the exception of some local papers in Pennsylvania, was the only German Whig paper in the United States. This paper, which he published until about three years ago, nearly revolution-

ized the German vote of Western New York, in the Presidential campaign of 1848. In 1849 he was appointed "Superintendent and Inspector of Lights on the North-western Lakes," which position he successfully occupied until removed by the subsequent Administration, when he disposed of his printing establishment and engaged, in 1853, in the construction of a telegraph from Quebec to Montreal. He then resumed the publication of his paper till 1855, since which time he has been extensively engaged in contracting. He is a man of energy, industry, and perseverance, and was elected as the Union candidate in his district by a majority of fifteen hundred. Mr. M. was married about seventeen years ago, and attends the Baptist church.

MARQUIS D. MOORE.

Mr. Moore is a native of the town of Chesterfield, Essex county, N. Y., and is of English and French descent. His father, Marquis D. Moore, died in that town in 1812, and at the age of thirteen, was left an orphan, by the death of his mother. He subsequently received a limited education, at the hands of two elder sisters, and has always since been a successful business man, being now engaged in elastic roofing, and the manufacture of chemical oil. He is an active and influential politician, frequently representing his ward or district in State and county conventions, and was elected to the present House as a Union candidate, by a majority of five hundred, although acting exclusively with the Republicans, since the meeting of the Legislature. He was formerly a Whig, adhering closely to

that party till it abandoned its organization, when he became a staunch and zealous American. He possesses some ability as a speaker, and will doubtless make himself heard on the floor of the House before the close of the session. Mr. Moore was married in 1835, to Miss Jane E. Lester, of Albany county, who is now dead, and in 1849 married Miss Jane E. Howard, of Saratoga county. He attends the Presbyterian church, and stands well in the community where he resides.

DANIEL MORRIS.

Mr. Morris was born on the 4th of January, 1812, in Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y. He is of English descent, and his grand parents were born and educated in the city of London. His father, Joseph Morris, who was a native of Morris county, N. J., and who died in Michigan in 1846, was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812, and was a man of courage and sterling common sense. Mr. Morris was raised on his father's farm till he was twenty-one years of age, receiving, in the mean time, an ordinary common schooling and, in 1837, completed his education at the Canandaigua Academy, in Ontario county. He subsequently read law in that county, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Albany, in January 1845, since which time he has been successfully engaged in practice at Rushville, Yates county, where he now resides. He occupies a high rank as lawyer, being now an attorney and counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States, and at the first election under the new constitution was elected District Attorney of Yates county, which position he filled some

three years. He was formerly a Democrat of the Free Soil school, and subsequently joined the Republicans at the organization of that party, He has always been a zealous and efficient politician, frequently taking the stump in behalf of the principles and candidates of his party, and comes to the Assembly by a majority of over eleven hundred. Mr. Morris was married in Wayne county in 1845, to Miss Lucy, eldest daughter of Hiram Torrey, Esq., a lady of rare female excellency, and usually attends the Congregational church. He is one of the leading Republicans of the House.

ELBRIDGE G. MOULTON.

Mr. Moulton was born on the 23d of August, 1812, in Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., and is now the oldest native born resident of that town. He is of Scotch descent, and springs from genuine Revolutionary stock. His father, Royal Moulton, is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and his mother died in 1842, at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Moulton was educated in a common school, and at the age of twenty-one, engaged in the dry goods business, which he followed till 1853, since which time he has been chiefly engaged in farming. He has occupied various town offices in his native place, including Supervisor, three years, and was Post Master from 1849 till 1853. Although liberal in his political views, he is a strong party man, and was elected to his present position in the House by the largest majority ever before given for any candidate in the district which he represents. He was a Whig until the inauguration of the Republican

enterprise, when he became a member of that party. He is a sociable, friendly, and agreeable man, and discharges the duties of his office with honor to himself, and credit to his constituents. Mr. Moulton married his present wife, Miss Mary Warren, in 1849, and attends the Universalist church.

JAMES M. NORTHUP.

Mr. Northup was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton county, N. Y., in 1820. He is of English and Dutch descent. At the age of eight years, his parents removed, with him, into Washington county, where he has ever since resided. He received a common school education, and early in life commenced the labors of a farmer. This pursuit he followed until 1844, when he abandoned, in a great measure, his agricultural pursuits, and engaged in business as a produce dealer. His operations in that line have been upon a large scale. Especially in the purchase and sale of potatoes, has he far outstripped all competition. Since 1844, he has shipped, principally from Washington county to New York, over two millions of bushels. His enterprise has been attended with remarkable success, resulting in a competency to himself, and profit to the farmers in his section of country. Although absorbed in his extensive business, Mr. Northup has not been wholly indifferent to politics. He was formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and upon the dissolution of that party, became a Republican, though regarding favorably the American platform. He has been several times elected to the office of Supervisor, and last fall defeated a combination of all parties

arrayed against the Republicans. He is indebted to his own personal popularity for his election. Mr. Northup is a man of fine appearance — one who attracts the attention of strangers, as he sits among his peers in the Assembly chamber. He is, in every sense of the term, a self made man, and a history of his life demonstrates the fact, that industry and integrity, in a country like this, are certain to meet their reward.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

Mr. Opdyke is a native of Hunterdon county, N. J., and is about fifty years of age. He is descended from good, old Knickerbocker stock, and one of his ancestors was among the very first settlers of New Amsterdam. He removed to the city of New York, about thirty years ago, where he has always since been engaged in business, although his residence, during a portion of the time, has been in his native State. He never held any public position prior to his election to the present House, and was a Democrat till 1848, when he joined the Free Soil party as a friend of Mr. Van Buren, and was one of the committee of seven who framed the celebrated Buffalo platform. He was an unsuccessful candidate in that year for a seat in Congress, and in 1856, ran unsuccessfully for the position he now occupies. Though not liberally educated, Mr. Opdyke has devoted most of his leisure time to literary pursuits and scientific investigations, and in 1851 published a work on political economy, being, also, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New Jersey Historical Society, the New York Historical

Society, and the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York. He is a man of ability and influence, and is one of the shrewdest and most active members in the House.

GRANT B. PALMER.

Mr. Palmer was born on the 23d of November, 1801, in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., where he still resides. His father, Elijah Palmer, who was of English descent, and who died in 1824, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, was a native of Stonington, Conn., and a privateer in the Revolution. During his services, he was taken as a prisoner to the island of Bermuda. He was subsequently released, and after the declaration of peace, emigrated to Chenango county, which was then a dense, uncultivated forest, inhabited only by the red man and wild beast, with here and there an occasional white settler.

Mr. Palmer was educated in a small log school house on the banks of the Unadilla river in his native county, and during the past twenty five years has been engaged in farming, dealing in stock, and raising hops. He was appointed Post Master where he now resides, under the administration of Mr. Van Buren; was removed under the administration of Gen. Harrison; and was reinstated upon the advent of President Polk to power. After the election of Gen. Taylor he was again removed, and once more reinstated under the administration of President Pierce. He has held the position of Deputy Sheriff in his county some twelve years, and has always been a Democrat of the old fashioned Andrew Jackson stamp. Mr. P. was married on the 6th of March, 1823,

to Miss Annis Smith, of Brookfield, Conn.; and belongs to no religious denomination, professing the most perfect freedom in all matters of a religious character. He is a man of high respectability in the community where he resides, and discharges the duties of his position intelligently, industriously, and with scrupulous fidelity to the best interests of the great mass of the people of the State.

SIDNEY E. PALMER.

Mr. Palmer is a native of Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., where he was born in 1811, and is a brother of the Hon. Grant B. Palmer, the able representative in the House from that county. He received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the mason business. His health failing, when about twenty-two years of age, he engaged in the mercantile trade at Eagle Harbor, Orleans county, where he remained about two years. He then removed into the town of Gerry, Chautauque county, where he now resides, and where he has always since been chiefly employed in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Palmer held the position of Fourth Corporal in the militia when only sixteen years of age, and about six years afterwards resigned the office of Lieut. Colonel, receiving an honorable dismission from Gen. Welch, of Chenango county. He was one year a Justice of the Peace in Orleans county; has held the position of Post Master seventeen years where he now resides; and has been two years Supervisor. He was formerly a Whig, and after the dissolution of that party, acted with the Americans until they went into National Con-

vention with the South, when he became a Republican. He is one of the most popular men in Chautauque county, and received every vote, save *nine*, in the town where he resides, at his election to the present Assembly. Mr. Palmer was married, at the age of twenty-six, to Miss Hannah P. Spurr, of Chenango county, and attends the Universalist church.

MARTIN L. PARLIN.

Mr. Parlin is one of the most active and thorough-going politicians in Franklin county, and is one of the most quiet, industrious, and efficient members of the House. He is of English descent, and was born in 1802 in Bennington, Vt. His ancestors came to this country about the beginning of the last century, and settled in Massachusetts. His father, Lemuel Parlin, who removed to Malone, Franklin county, when Martin was about two years of age, died in 1854, and his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Parlin was educated in a common school; taught some, while a young man; and has always since been principally engaged in farming. He was Surrogate of his county about five years, previous to the adoption of the constitution of 1846; was Supervisor in 1836; and cast his first Presidential vote for John Quincy Adams. He supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836, and again in '48, and has been a zealous Republican since 1856, when he supported the election of Col. Fremont, although still regarding himself a Democrat in the true sense of the

term. Mr. Parlin was married in 1829, in Worcester county, Mass., to Miss Minerva Carruth, and belongs to the Universalist Church.

WM. W. PAYNE.

Mr. Payne was born on the 22d of January, 1814, at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y. His ancestors were English, and among the first settlers of New England. He is a lineal descendant of Robert Payne, who intermarried with a Pilgrim family by the name of Treat, and whose son, Robert Treat Payne, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in behalf of the old Bay State. His paternal grand-uncle was the noted Judge Ephraim Payne, of Dutchess county, a member of the State convention which abolished Slavery in this State, and his grand-father, Abraham Payne, who, when Tom Paine published his "Age of Reason," omitted the "*i*" in his name, was a successful Congregational minister. He is the son of Judge Elisha Payne, who was one of the first settlers in Chenango Valley, and who died in 1843, and is a younger brother of the Hon. H. B. Payne, of Ohio, who was the unsuccessful candidate for Governor of that State in 1857.

Mr. Payne was educated at the Hamilton Academy, and taught during the winter until 1832, when his health failing, he engaged in the mercantile trade, which he abandoned about a year afterwards. He then traveled through the Western and South-Western States, and resided, temporarily, in St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., and in Kaskaskia, Ill. After spending some time, in 1835, in Texas, he went to Red river, Louisiana, where

he resumed his mercantile pursuits, which he followed successfully till 1840, when he returned to his native State, and since which time he has been employed in the cultivation of his farm near Auburn. He was formerly a Whig, but was elected as the Republican candidate, to his present position, by over one thousand majority. Mr. P. was married in 1840 to Miss B. S. Sears, of Auburn, and is a member of the Baptist church. He is an intelligent and industrious representative, and is strongly opposed to the enactment of a Registry Law.

EDWIN A. PELTON.

Mr. Pelton was born in Portland, Conn., in 1816, He is of French descent, and his father, Samuel Pelton, is still living. He received a common school education; came to this State in 1839, and engaged in the hardware business at Cold Spring, Putnam county, where he has since resided. Mr. Pelton has always enjoyed a well deserved popularity in the section of the State where he lives, having been several times elected Supervisor, although residing in one of the strongest Democratic towns in the State. In 1857 he was chosen Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He has held many other places of trust, and has always proved himself faithful to the public interest. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. Though not a fluent speaker, he is fully able to successfully vindicate his principles, and to represent the interests of his constituents. Mr. Pelton was married to his very excellent wife, Miss Almira Clark, of Hartford, in 1839, and attends the Baptist church.

ELISHA PENDELL.

Mr. Pendell sprung from good, substantial Revolutionary stock, and was born in 1808, in the then town of Athol, Warren county, N. Y. He is of English and Welch descent, and his parents, who were born in Connecticut, settled in that county when quite young. His father died in 1830, and his mother is still living at an advanced age. Mr. Pendell was educated in a common school, and was brought up on his father's farm. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1832, and held the position twenty-two years. Meanwhile, he was engaged in surveying and farming, in which he was eminently successful. He has held various town offices, including that of Supervisor three years; and was for some eight years a Justice of the Court of Sessions in his native county. Although liberal in his views he is a strict partisan, and was always a Democrat till that party endorsed Mr. Pierce's administration, when he became a Republican. He is a fair-minded, well-meaning man, with a high-toned moral feeling, and although quiet and unostentatious in his movements, will no doubt discharge the duties of his new position faithfully, honestly, and to the best of his ability. Mr. Pendell was married in 1840, to Miss Aruba Frost, and belongs to the Methodist church.

ALPHONSO PERRY.

Dr. Perry was born on the 26th of March, 1806, in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and is a descendent of those who left the land of persecution,

> "When first the lonely Mayflower threw
> Her canvas to the breeze,
> To bear afar her Pilgrim crew
> Beyond the dark blue seas."

His father, who died in 1848, in Clarkson, Monroe county, where the subject of this sketch now resides, was a native of Rhode Island, and his mother, who is still living, at the age of seventy, was born in Stephentown. Dr. Perry removed, with his parents, into Monroe county, in 1822; received an academical education; and studied medicine with Dr. McIntyre, at Palmyra, with whom he remained eighteen months, after which he graduated, in 1830, from the college of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York. He was then married, in the same year, to Miss Marietta Platt, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued till 1845, when he turned his attention to farming. He has filled numerous town offices where he resides; was Supervisor in 1844; and has been elected to the Assembly by a majority of over one thousand. His first vote was cast for Old Hickory, in 1828, and he was always a fearless, unswerving Democrat, till 1848, when he enlisted under the standard of Mr. Van Buren. He attends the Presbyterian church, and is strongly in favor of the enactment of a stringent prohibatory liquor law.

LEWIS W. PIERCE.

Mr. Pierce was born on the 10th of November, 1810, in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y. He is of English descent. His father, Earl Pierce, died in 1836, in Ausable, Clinton county, where his mother is still living. He removed, with his parents, to that place, in 1821; was educated at the Keesville and Portland academies; and in 1831, went to Jay, Essex county, where he engaged in the sale of goods, in connection with the manufacture of iron. On the death of his father, he returned to Ausable, and was the acting administrator of his estate, he having been extensively engaged in farming, mercantile pursuits, and the manufacture of lumber and iron. In 1849, he disposed of all his business enterprises, and removed to Plattsburgh, where he now resides. Mr. Pierce held, almost continuously, some town office, from 1833 to 1850; was deputy Collector of Customs, and Clerk in the Custom House, at Plattsburgh, from 1851 till 1854; and in the fall of 1853 was chosen County Clerk of Clinton county, which position he occupied three years. He claims to have been formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and is now a Republican, although elected to his present position by a combination of Americans and Republicans. He is a man of fine business capacity, and discharges his duties with an industry and promptness that commend him alike to his constituents and his legislative associates. Mr. P. was married, in 1834, to Miss Perley H., daughter of the Hon. Reuben Sanford; and is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is a staunch friend of Temperance and Education.

JOHN T. PLATO.

Mr. Plato was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1828, and is of English and Dutch descent. He is the son of the Rev. Thomas Plato, who is now an officiating clergyman in Canada West, where he has resided during the past ten years. His parents were both natives of Montgomery county, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the Mohawk valley. When only four years of age, Mr. Plato removed, with his parents, into Otsego county, where they lived until going to Canada. He received simply a common school education, and at the age of sixteen commenced an apprenticeship at the Harness-making trade, in which he has always since been engaged. He removed into Jasper, Steuben county, where he now resides, in 1850, and began business for himself. He was formerly a member of the Whig party, and was elected to his present office by about four hundred and fifty majority. He has been quite an active and influential politician in the town where he resides, and has successfully served four years as a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Plato is one of the most quiet, and unpretending men in the House, seldom participating in any of its discussions, but discharges his legislative duties in a far more commendable manner— intelligently, industriously, and faithfully to the interests of his constituents. He is still single, and enjoys a high degree of personal popularity.

ELIAS POND.

"Whence his name
And lineage long, I own I cannot say;
Suffice it that, perchance, they were of fame,
And had been glorious in an other day."

Mr. Pond is a banker of some financial ability, doing a small business in the city of Rochester, and is the successor in the Assembly of the Hon. Thomas Parsons, one of the most substantial and industrious men in the last House. He is a Republican of the strictest sect, practicing the most implicit obedience to the behests of his party leaders, and was elected to his present position by nearly five hundred majority. He is a man of some personal popularity in the city where he resides, but is indebted almost entirely to the strength of the Republican party in his district for his election. He brings with him to the discharge of his duties the experience of a somewhat successful business man, and although perfectly unsophisticated, in the forms and ceremonies of legislation, will no doubt make a desperate effort to subserve his constituents to the best of his ability.

SHOTWELL POWELL.

Mr. Powell was born in 1818, in the town of Cinton, Dutchess county, N. Y., and is of Welch descent. His father, James Powell, was born in New Jersey, and his mother was a native of Westchester county, N. Y. Both his parents are now dead. Mr. Powell received a common school education, and has always been successfully

engaged in farming. He removed from Dutchess county in 1844, to South Bristol, Ontario county, where he has always since been a prominent and influential resident. He has held various town offices, and was elected to the Legislature by over five hundred majority. He was formerly a Democrat till 1840, when he became a Whig, and in 1856 joined the Republicans. He was married in 1835 to Miss Sarah Clapp, by whom he has three children, and belongs to the society of Friends or Quakers. He is a man of strong, practical, common sense; is a shrewd, calculating, though quiet, and unassuming politician, and acts more and speaks less than men generally.

LUKE RANNEY.

Mr. Ranney is a native of Massachusetts, and was born on the 8th of November, 1815. His parents were, also, natives of New England, and his father emigrated in 1823, to Cayuga county, N. Y. Mr. Ranney received a common school and academical education, and has resided, since 1835, chiefly in Elbridge, Onondaga county, where he is now engaged in farming. He was formerly a Whig, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He is an active politician in the county of Onondaga, and stumped his district with considerable success, during the campaigns of 1856, and '58. He has held various town offices in Cayuga and Onondaga counties, including that of Supervisor, and was elected to the seat he now fills by upwards of one thousand majority. He is a man of strong common sense, and has probably the most mathematical mind in the House, having great capacity for figures, statistics,

and the solving of difficult problems. He is strictly logical in argument, and is the last man to be successfully approached with lobby influences or sophistry. Mr. Ranney has a family, and attends the Presbyterian church.

JAMES J. REILLY.

Mr. Reilly is a fine looking young man, with a full, merry face, blue eyes, dark hair, and a well developed figure. He was born in 1832, in the city of New York, and was left alone, by the death of his father, at the age of seventeen, with a widowed mother, two sisters, and a younger brother, whom it fell to his lot then to support. He accordingly, in 1850, went to California, where he was engaged in San Francisco, as a clerk in the hardware business, and in the latter part of 1851, returned to his native city, where he shortly afterwards obtained a position in the Post Office, under the Hon. Isaac V. Fowler. In 1857, he was a member of the Assembly, where he occupied a prominent position on the Standing Committee on Public Printing, and was returned to the present House by a majority of nearly two thousand. He has always been a Democrat of the National school, and is now a supporter of Senator Douglas, in opposition to the Kansas policy of the Federal Administration. Although possessing simply a common English education, he discharges his duties intelligently, promptly, and efficiently, and always watches with jealous anxiety the best interests of his constituents. He attends the Roman Catholic church, and is personally and politically a popular representative.

SIMEON RIDER.

Mr. Rider was born on the 5th of February, 1812, in the village of Deruyter, Madison county, N. Y. He is the youngest child of Simeon Rider, who removed into that county from Dutchess county, about the year 1811, and who died in 1812. After his father's death, he was placed in charge of an older brother, with whom he remained, receiving only a very ordinary English education, until he had attained the age of eighteen, when he served his time at Tanning, which has always since been his chief occupation, in his native place. Mr. Rider has successfully filled various unimportant town offices; was Supervisor during the year 1857; and was elected to the Assembly by a majority of upwards of thirteen hundred. He was a staunch, unyielding Democrat of the conservative school till 1848, when he supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and became a Republican when the Democratic party endorsed the Kansas-Nebraska policy of Mr. Pierce's Administration. He is a sound, practical business man; an active and influential politician, and brings with him to the discharge of his legislative duties the experience of a successful and useful career. Mr. R. was married in 1843 to his present estimable lady, Miss Jane H. Shepherd, and attends the Presbyterian church.

WILSON ROGERS.

Mr. Rogers was born on the 2d of August, 1810, in the town of Somus, Westchester county, N. Y. He is

of English and Holland extraction, and a lineal descendant of the famous John Rogers. His paternal grandfather, Ananias Rogers, was a native of Vermont, from whence he removed to Orange county, N. Y., where the father of the subject of this sketch, Richard Rogers, was subsequently born. Mr. Rogers received a common English education, and engaged in teaching, farming, and mercantile pursuits. He is now, also, engaged in farming, and during the past ten years has been operating extensively in the manufacture of butter and cheese. He has been Town Superintendent, Commissioner of Common Schools, and Assessor, two years, where he resides, and was chosen to the seat he now occupies, as a Union candidate, by nearly one thousand majority. He was originally a Whig, and joined the Republican party at its first organization. He has been a zealous advocate of the cause of Temperance for thirty years; is a fair speaker; and fulfills the duties of his position quietly and efficiently. Mr. Rogers was married on the 3d of April, 1833, to Miss Sally A. Avery, whose parents were from Connecticut; and is a believer in the christian religion.

JAMES C. RUTHERFORD.

This gentleman is about thirty-five years of age, and was a member of the Assembly in 1847. He was elected to his present position by a majority of about three hundred, and is the successor of the Hon. George Weir, one of the shrewdest and most industrious members of the last Legislature. He possesses some ability, and although not always successful in achieving his

points, is honest and faithful in the discharge of the duties with which his constituents have entrusted him. His reputation is that of a man of industry and perseverance, and he is said to enjoy a high degree of personal popularity in the city of New York, where he resides. He is a Democrat, but since the recent division in that party on the subject of Popular Sovereignty, has not yet had sufficient political back-bone to openly declare, whether he is with Douglas or Buchanan on that question. Why not, then, Mr. Rutherford, broach this subject at once in your place on the floor of the House; declare your position; and call upon your colleagues to follow your example! The people elsewhere have not hesitated to take a decided position in the controversy, and it is eminently proper that the great State of New York should no longer occupy the position of a silent spectator in a matter involving so much importance to the welfare of the people.

CHARLES M. SCHOLEFIELD.

Mr. Scholefield was born in Goshen, Conn., and is thirty-six years of age. He is the son of a Methodist clergyman, and is one of the same stock to which Sir Henry Scholefield belongs. His paternal grandfather was a Major in the English army for some years, and distinguished himself as a brave and skillful officer. Mr. Scholefield was educated for the profession of the law, and completed his legal course of studies in the city of Utica. He afterwards began the practice of his profession at Whitestown, in that county, where he still resides. He has held the position of Deputy Clerk in

the Assembly for several years, and is one of the best parliamentarians on the floor of the House. He is a ready, fluent, and energetic speaker, and seldom allows a discussion to arise in which he does not participate. He has a clear, logical mind, but has the *bump* of language largely developed, and is a capital fellow to speak against time. He was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its first organization, and is strongly in favor of uniting all the Anti-Democratic forces in the State upon a common platform, as the only safe and reliable means of defeating the National Administration Democracy. Mr. Schofield is a gentleman of prepossessing personal appearance; is still single; and seldom arises to address the House, without attracting the attention of the fairer portion of the spectators who constantly crowd the galleries and the open space without the bar of the Chamber.

JAMES S. SEE.

Mr. See is a native of the town of Mount Pleasant, near the village of Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y., where he was born, on the 14th of April, 1818. He is descended from the French Huguenots, who fled to this country in consequence of religious persecutions, and his father, Peter See, is still living, at the ripe old age of seventy. Mr. See was educated in common school, and in 1833 became a clerk in a store, in which he was engaged until 1840, when he embarked in business on his own responsibility, in his native county. He then remained in the mercantile trade till the summer of 1856, when, in consequence of the death of his

partner, he sold out, and has since then been engaged in no particular occupation. He was Supervisor of the town of Mount Pleasant in 1850, and was the first Whig that ever occupied the position. He was always a Whig, till the inauguration of the Republican project, when he became a zealous and active member of that party. Mr. See is a man of strong, common sense; is eminently qualified for a representative position; enjoys an unusual degree of personal and political popularity in the county of Putnam — especially in the town where he resides; and discharges the duties of his new position, industriously, intelligently, and with an honest purpose to subserve the best interests of his constituents. He is still single, and belongs to the Dutch Reformed church.

JOHN J. SHAW.

Mr. Shaw is a native of the city of New York, and is about twenty-six years of age. He is a descendant of genuine, unadulterated Anglo-Saxon stock, and is the son of James Shaw, a gentleman of standing and influence wherever he is known. Mr. Shaw was educated in his native city, and has always been successfully engaged in the mercantile trade. He was formerly a Whig, and at the dissolution of that party, enlisted zealously in the cause of Republicanism. Although one of the youngest men in the House, his uniform courtesy of manner and unaffected good nature, endear him to all with whom he comes in contact, and give him an influence which will be felt in the proceedings of the session. He enjoys a high degree of personal and political popularity, at home where he is best known, and

was elected to the seat he now occupies in the Legislature, by nearly three hundred majority, in a Democratic district. He is a young man of fine personal appearance, and is still single.

OSCAR F. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard was a member of the last Assembly, and was one of the most influential men in that body, both on the floor of the House, and as a prominent member of the Standing Committee on Claims. He was born in 1813, in Middletown, Rutland county, Vt., and is of English descent. His parents were both natives of that State, and his father is still living, at the age of sixty-nine. When about thirteen years of age, he removed, with his parents, to the same town in which he now resides, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He received an academical education, and taught from the age of nineteen until 1854, when he turned his exclusive attention to farming, in which he had been previously partially engaged. He has held various town offices; has been six years Magistrate, and still fills the office; was a Democrat of the Silas Wright stamp, till he became a Republican in 1855; is strongly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; was married in 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Wilbur; is a member of the Congregational church; and an intelligent, honest straight-forward, independent and capable legislator.

HENRY W. SLOCUM.

Mr. Slocum is one of the most promising young men in the House, and is the successor of the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, who was Speaker of the last Assemby. He is a native of Delphi, Onondaga county, N. Y., and was born on the 24th of September, 1827. His father, Mathew B. Slocum, was formerly a merchant of the city of Albany, and removed to Delphi, in 1818, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade till 1853. He died in August, of that year, while on a visit to his son George E. Slocum, of Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y.

After receiving an ordinary English education, Mr. Slocum taught school from the age of sixteen until he was twenty years of age, when he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which institution he graduated in 1852, and received a commission of Second Lieutenant, in the First Regiment of U. S. Artillery. He served with his Regiment two years in Florida, and was then ordered to Charleston, S. C. While at this port, he had access to the law library of B. C. Presley, Esq., and improved his leisure time in reading. He then resigned his Commission in the army, in the fall of 1856; was admitted to the bar in 1857; and settled in Syracuse, where he now resides, and where he is engaged in the manufacture of salt. He never held any civil office previous to his election to the present Legislature, and has necessarily never had any experience in political affairs. Nevtheless is a man of good, sound judgement, together with uprightness and integrity of purpose, and will doubtless prove himself an invaluable representative. Mr. Slocum was married in February, 1854, to Miss Clara A.,

daughter of Israel Rice, of Cazenovia, Madison county, N, Y., and confines himself to no particular church in his attendance upon religious worship.

JACOB L. SMITH.

Mr. Smith is a native of Germany, and was born in 1826. He came to this country, with his parents, when only about three years of age, and settled in the city of New York, where he has always since resided. He received a good, common English education; has been engaged in the mercantile business for some time; and is a pretty shrewd business man. He has been a member of the Common Council of the city of New York, and has always been an active politician and a zealous Democrat. He was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Department, in the Assembly of 1858, and was returned to the present House by a majority of over five hundred. He is industrious and attentive in the discharge of his duties; attends the Dutch Reformed church; and has just entered into matrimonial alliance. Every member will doubtless recollect Jake Smith long after the Legislature shall have adjourned, and many of his legislative associates returned to political oblivion.

JEREMIAH SNELL.

Dr. Snell was born on the 5th of May, 1817, in the town of Palatine, Montgomery county, N. Y. He is

of German descent, and his father, George I. Snell, who served, with distinction, as a Captain in the war of 1812, is still living on the farm on which he was born. His grandfather, Jacob Snell, was born in that town about the year 1760, and his great-grandfather was killed in the Revolution, in which his maternal grandfather, Joseph Wagner, also actively participated. Dr. Snell received a common school education, and in 1839 attended the Medical College, at Fairfield. The next year he pursued his medical studies at Geneva, and practiced his profession, successfully, in his native place, from 1841 till 1845, when he removed to Port Jackson, where he now resides. He held the position of Post Master from 1849 till 1853; was Coroner from 1854 till '57, and Supervisor from 1856 till 1857. He was always a Whig, of the National, Conservative stamp, till 1854, when he became an American, and has always since been an active, zealous, and influential member of that party. He has been very successful in his professional career, and is looked upon as a high minded, straight forward, worthy man, who represents his district in the Assembly, with credit to himself as well as his constituency. Dr. Snell was married on the 1st of February, 1843, to Miss H. J. Ide, of Port Jackson, and attends the Dutch Reformed church.

CHARLES S. SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer is doubtless the most effective impromptu speaker in the present Assembly. He is a fine rhetorician; speaks fluently and frequently, without any elaborate preparation; and throws that deliberate excitability

and impressive earnestness into his language, without which there is no real eloquence. He is, also, faithful and industrious in the discharge of his duties, being seldom found absent from his seat in the House, and his constituents may well congratulate themselves upon having such an efficient and popular representative at the State Capitol.

Mr. Spencer was born on the 13th of February, 1824, in Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y., a pleasant little village, founded by the late Surveyor General, Simeon De Witt. He is a son of the Hon. David D. Spencer, who died in 1855, and who occupied a distinguished and influential position in the State, for many years, as Inspector of State Prisons, and the editor and proprietor of the Ithaca *Chronicle*, during some thirty-four years. Mr. Spencer graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1844, with one of the first honors of his class, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1847. In 1850, he removed to the city of New York, to fill a position in the Custom House, and has been successfully engaged there ever since, in the practice of his profession. Up to this time, he has been employed in many cases of public and private interest, and among others, was prominent in that in which John Dean obtained "his own Mary Ann." Mr. Spencer was formerly a Whig, till the inauguration of the Republican movement, since which time he has been an active and zealous member of that party. He is a brother of Spence Spencer, who now holds a position in the Comptroller's Department, and has a wide circle of warm personal and political friends. He was married in 1849 to Miss Cecelia Adelaide Loomis, of Auburn, Cayuga county, who is a niece of Dr. Edward Loomis, the able representative in the House from the Second District of Oneida county.

HENRY W. SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer was born on the 16th of November, 1809, in the town of Waterbury, New Haven county, Conn. He is of English descent, and his father, Ancel Spencer, who died in 1850, was, also, a native of that county. Like most successful men, Mr. Spencer, was educated in the common schools of his native State, and was engaged, for a period of years, in mercantile pursuits. He came to New York in 1842, and settled in the town of Broadalbin, Fulton county, where he is now successfully engaged in the lumber trade. He held the office of Deputy Sheriff in his native county from 1838 till 1841; was elected a Justice of the Peace where he now resides, in 1846, and has just commenced a fourth term in that position. He was a Supervisor, during the years 1852, '57, and '58, and still holds the office, and in 1854 and '55 was a Justice of the Court of Sessions in Fulton county. Mr. Spencer was always a zealous Whig from 1831 till that party went out of existence, when his strong conservative views, on all matters of State and National policy, at once, led him into the American organization, where he has always since been an uncompromising and intelligent supporter of the distinctive principles of that party. He is a man of strong, practical common sense, and although quiet and unpretending, is one the most substantial men in the House. He was married in the fall of 1846, to Miss Eliza H. Beecher, and attends the Presbyterian church.

PATRICK S. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart is probably the most imposing and attractive looking man in the House, being somewhat below the medium height, with a stout, fleshy, well formed body; a large, well-balanced head, whitened with the snows of many winters; a frank, honest, good-natured, dignified countenance; and is well calculated, as he sits calmly and quietly among his legislative compeers, to strike the most casual observer as being one of nature's noblemen.

Mr. Stewart was born in August, 1791, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is, therefore, one of the oldest men in the Legislature. He is of genuine, unmixed Scotch descent, and his paternal grandfather was a Scotch Highlander, and a rebel in 1745. His maternal grandfather was in King George the Third's army, in opposition to the Pretender, and his father, David Stewart, who died many years ago in Danbury, Conn., was a poor, honest man of superior character. Mr. Stewart received an academical education in London, and came to America nearly fifty years ago. Subsequently, his parents came over, and settled in Danbury, Conn., where they resided till after his father's death, when his mother removed to Jefferson county, N. Y., where she lived the remainder of her days. He has been an influential resident of that county, during the greater portion of his life, and has for many years been the agent of an extensive land estate, in that section of the state, formerly belonging to the late James Le Ray De Chaumont, and now the property of his son, V. Le Ray De Chaumont. He is, also, agent of the heirs of the late Francis Depace, of the city of New York, and is well and favorably known throughout Jefferson and Lewis counties.

Mr. Stewart was Post Master some five years, about twenty years ago, and has been President of the village corporation of Carthage, where he now resides. He, at present, occupies the position of Supervisor of his town, and comes to the Assembly by a majority of over six hundred. In politics, he has always been an Anti-Democrat, voting for Rufus King, for Governor, in preference to Daniel D. Tompkins, and for John Quincy Adams for President, in preference to Gen. Jackson, and in 1856 was a zealous supporter of the claims of Gol. Fremont to the Presidency. He was, also, an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and has expressed the hope that he might be able to live to see the day when he shall have the opportunity of voting for Mr. Seward for President. Mr. Stewart was married some forty odd years ago to a French lady, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID B. ST. JOHN.

Mr. St. John is a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., where he was born on the 9th of January, 1803. His father, Benjamin St. John, who was of English descent, died near the city of Schenectady, on the 9th of May, 1815. Mr. St. John is emphatically a self-educated and self made man, having attended school only a few months after he was eleven years of age, and has mostly followed the occupation of a farmer, although extensively engaged in surveying, during the past ten or fifteen years. He is a man of sound sense, and a good mathematical mind, and has, also, transacted considerable legal business, during the past few years. He has filled various town offices; was Supervisor from 1835 till 1845, and

occupied the position of a Justice of the Peace some fifteen years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and occupied a prominent and influential position in the Legislature of 1849. He always voted the Democratic ticket, till the fall of 1846, when that party, in his judgment, abandoned some of its cardinal principles, and when he became a staunch, fearless, and independent Republican. He was elected to the seat he now occupies by a majority of some five hundred, and is a man of influence and high respectability in Otsego county, where he resides. Mr. St. John was married in 1823 to Miss Polly Dunning, and usually attends the Universalist church.

EDWARD SUYDAM.

Mr. Suydam is a merchant, residing at Rondout, Ulster county, one of the Democrat strong-holds in that county, and comes to the Legislature by only one hundred and sixty-eight majority. He is the successor in the House of the Hon. Ferdyce L. Laflin, one of the most popular young men in that body in 1858, and was a member of the Assembly in 1843. He has always been a Democrat, but has never taken a very active part in politics, and has simply occupied the position of a quiet, and somewhat obscure man, in the community in which he resides. He is between forty and fifty years of age, and attends to his duties in the House quietly, industriously, and to the best of his ability. He is strictly honest — a well meaning man, but has evidently not the ability either to electrify the Legislature or astonish the Nation.

JAMES SWEENEY.

James Sweeney was born on the 3d of September, 1831, in the village of Tonawanda, Niagara county, N. Y., and is the youngest son of the late James Sweeney, Esq., an early pioneer of Western New York. His paternal ancestors were Irish, and his maternal, Dutch, and ranked among the earliest and oldest settlers of the city of New York. His father, who died in Tonawanda in 1850, was an extensive land holder at that place, in connection with his brother, the late Col. John Sweeney, who served in the war of 1812, and who represented Niagara county in the lower branch of the Legislature, during the years 1842, '43, and '44. He is, also, a nephew of the late William Vandervoort, who at the time of his death in October, 1858, was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the Eighth Judicial district of this State, and who was one of the leading Democrats of Western New York.

Mr. Sweeney received a good academical education, and in 1854 took the financial charge of the flouring mill, at Tonawanda, belonging to his brother, John Sweeney, lately deceased, and has always been exclusively a business man, this being his first appearance in public life. He has, however, not been an inattentive observer of the ordinary course of political events, and was a prominent member of the Republican State Convention in the fall of 1858. He was elected to his present position by a large majority, and is a young man of promise and high respectability in the section of the State where he resides. He discharges his duties honestly and faithfully, and will no doubt prove himself an excellent legislator.

CHARLES THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas is a native of Duanesburgh, Schenectady county, N. Y., where he was born in 1814. His great grandfather came to this country from Wales, and settled in Kinderhook, Columbia county, where the father of the subject of this sketch, Isaac Thomas, who is still living, at the age of seventy-nine, was subsequently born. His grandfather died in Montgomery county, and his mother is still living, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Thomas was educated in a common school, and learned the carpenter and joiner trade, at which he worked about six years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Schenectady, and remained so engaged, there and elsewhere, for some twelve years. He was, also, at the same time engaged in various other business enterprises, and followed farming some four years. Besides Justice of the Peace, he never held any prominent public position, till his election to the present House, but has always been quite an active politician. He was formerly an old line Whig, adhering closely to the fortunes of that party till it adandoned its organization, when he became a Republican. He is attentive in the discharge of his duties, being always in his place on the floor of the House, and is a capable representative. Mr. Thomas was married in 1839, to Miss Barbara Ann Greeg, and attends the Dutch Reformed church.

DIDYMUS THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas was born on the 24th of May, 1812, close by the tomb of Baron Steuben, at the foot of Starr's Hill, in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, N. Y. His father emigrated, with his parents, from Wales to Philadelphia, Penn., and in 1796, while serving on board an American ship, engaged in a trading voyage with England, was taken prisoner by a British ship of war. He was then compelled to fight against the French, who were then the friends of his adopted country, and during his services under the British, had his right leg taken off by a cannon ball, just above the knee. After his recovery, he returned to America, and in 1812 emigrated to Steuben, Oneida county, N. Y., where he is still living, at the age of eighty-six. He is the only person now living in the United States, who receives a pension from the British Government, although receiving nothing from the government of the United States.

Mr. Thomas received a common school and academical education, and although educated for the medical profession, engaged in the mercantile trade, which he successfully followed some years. He is now chiefly employed in the real estate business, and is an active, correct, business man. He has held various town offices, including Town Clerk, School Superintendent and Commissioner, and has been a Magistrate for more than nine years. He is now serving his third term, as Supervisor, in the town of Remsen, where he resides, and was elected to the present House by a majority of nearly six hundred. He was formerly a Democrat, but supported Mr. Van Buren in 1848, and is now a Republican. He has always been an active politician, having served in

various State and National Conventions, and is a man of great personal and political popularity, wherever he is known. Mr. Thomas was married in 1835, to Miss Lydia, daughter of the Rev. Wm. G. Pierce, late of Steuben, and in 1852, married his present excellent lady, Miss Elisa Griffiths, of Philadelphia, Penn. He usually attends the Methodist church; and entertains strong views in favor of temperance in all things.

ANDREW THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson was born in 1808, in the town of Jackson, Washington county, N. Y. He is of Scotch, Irish, and English descent. His ancestors settled in that county many years ago, and his parents, both of whom are now dead, were, also, natives of that county. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and served with distinction at the battle of Saratoga. Mr. Thompson was educated in a common school, and has always been a farmer, as was, also, his father before him. He has held some unimportant town offices, and has arisen as high in military distinction as Colonel of the 114th Regiment of New York State Militia, which position he has successfully occupied some six years. He was always an old line Democrat till the organization of the Republican party, and has been a somewhat active and influential politician in the town where he resides. Mr. Thompson is a quiet and industrious representative, and discharges his duties in the House with intelligence and efficiency. He was married in 1840, to Miss Eliza Stephens, and belongs to the Dutch Reformed church.

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

Mr. Tomlinson is universally conceded to be the most finished and impressive orator in either branch of the Legislature. He is a man of sound judgment, a profound logical mind, a vivid and correct imagination, and strong, pathetic feelings, and whenever he speaks it is none of the stolid rehearsel and joint-stock oratory which not unfrequently turn the House into a mere recitation room; but it is the real eloquence of nature, bounding forth, in bold, elaborate, and poetic language, from the very soul of its author, electrifying his hearers, and sending home to their hearts and minds the irresistable conviction of the truth and righteousness of the cause in which he speaks.

Mr. Tomlinson resides in the city of New York, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of the law for some years. He is about forty-five years of age, and his paternal ancestors were originally from Norway, from whence they came to this country about the beginning of the last century. He enjoys a high degree of personal and political popularity, and occupies a deservedly high rank in his profession. He was Corporation Attorney of the city of New York from 1844 till 1847; was formerly a Whig, and an ardent friend and admirer of Henry Clay, in whose behalf he took the stump in the campaign of 1844; and is now acting with the Democrats, although strongly sympathising with the Republican movement, after the old Whig party had gone out of existence. He is a man of simple habits; is courteous and dignified in his general deportment; attends to his duties promptly and faithfully; is more inclined to listen than to speak; is kind hearted, frank,

straight-forward, and independent; and is one of the most talented and reliable men in the House. Mr. Tomlinson is married, and occupies a high position in social, as well as in public life.

FANKLIN TUTHILL.

Dr. Frank Tuthill, as he is popularly called, was born on the 3rd of April, 1822, at Wading River, Suffolk county, on the east end of Long Island. He is of English descent, though his ancestors were among the very first settlers on that Island. He entered college when only fourteen years of age, and graduated in his eighteenth year. He then studied medicine, and graduated at the New York University, in 1844, after attending two full courses of lectures, given by Mott, Revere, Draper, and the distinguished corps who, some ten years ago, taught medicine in the city of New York. He commenced practice within a week after graduation, at Southold, situated on the north-eastern end of his native island, and continued at it with success for seven years. During this time he was continued, though in a strong Democratic district, for five years, as Town Superintendent, to which position he was appointed by a Democratic Board of Supervisors.

In 1850 Dr. Tuthill was elected by a handsome majority, to represent the First Assembly district in his native county in the State Legislature, he being the first Whig, with a single exception, ever sent to Albany from that ancient stronghold of the Democracy. He will be longest remembered, in his early legislative career, for

his connection with the history of the Free School Act which was passed that year, and for his efforts to prevent the repeal of the act for the registering of births, marriages, and deaths.

The Legislature, owing to the action of the Democratic minority in the Senate, to prevent the canal policy of the Whig majority, held a summer session that year. Party spirit never ran higher, and the Doctor joined freely in the debates, in which he lacks neither fluency nor force. He strove very hard to get through a bill legalizing the dissection of the human body. During the two sessions it passed each branch of the Legislature, but it was violently assailed by the city delegation, and lumbered with so many amendments by them that it was lost. The discussion it then received, however, prepared the public mind for it, and it was passed without much opposition, a year or two later. At this extra session, the Doctor's lengthy report upon a whimsical petition to make bleeding in medical practice a penal offence, elicited a good deal of attention. It was marvelously enjoyed by the regulars, and handsomely abused by the irregulars; indeed it had the honor to be more slashingly than ably reviewed in three succeeding numbers of an English Quarterly—an organ of the Chrono-Thermalists.

While still representing Suffolk county, Dr. Tuthill removed to New York city, with the intention of continuing his professional practice there. But after one year's practice he passed into the editorial corps of the New York *Daily Times*, under the lead of H. J. Raymond, an employment infinitely more congenial to his tastes.

During the last three years he has held the responsible and laborious position of city news editor of the

Daily Times, in which capacity he has been distinguished for discretion, sagacity, intelligence, integrity and tact.

Physically the Doctor is not a large man; he always enjoys good health, being particularly fond of a long walk, and scrupulously a teetotaler. Religiously he is a Presbyterian, and we believe he was the lay representative of the Long Island Presbytery for two successive years in the General Assembly at Philadelphia and Detroit.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT.

Mr. Van Cortlandt was born in 1826, in the city of New York, and is, consequently, thirty-two years of age. His father removed to Yonkers, Westchester county, in 1840, where he took possession of an estate bequeathed to the subject of this sketch, by a maternal uncle, whose name he assumed, by an act of the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of his uncle's will. His father, whose name is Edward N. Bibby, and who is a well known physician in the city of New York, is still residing at Yonkers.

Mr. Van Cortlandt received a classical education, and shortly after its completion, entered a counting house on Pine street, in his native city, where he remained till the age of twenty-one, when he established himself in Wall street, as a broker. He remained in this business about five years, when he married a sister of the present British Consul for North and South Carolina, and removed to Yonkers, where he still resides on his estate. He has held several town offices in that town; is now Supervisor; and was elected to the present

Assembly, as a Union candidate of the Democrats and Americans of his district. He has always been a straight forward Democrat, and, within late years, has taken quite an active and influential part in politics. He occupies his present position with dignity, firmness, and intelligence, and is eminently faithful to the interests of those whom he represents in the Legislature. He is a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a man of superior moral worth.

BURT VAN HORN.

Mr. Van Horn was born in the town of Newfane, Niagara county, N. Y. He is of English descent, and about thirty-six years of age. He was educated at the Yates Academy, preparatory to entering college, and in the winter of 1846, became a student in Madison University. His health failing, he was compelled to abandon his studies, and made a trip to the South. He is now a farmer and manufacturer of woolen cloths in his native town. He was a member of the last House, attending closely to his duties, but not particularly distinguishing himself. At the opening of the present session Mr. Van Horn apparently resolved to make himself conspicuous. It is said he aspires to the leadership of his party in the House—an aspiration that has been the source of a good many sharp jokes at his expense. The prevailing trait in his composition—a trait so marked, that it is apparent to the "naked eye"—is an over estimate of himself. His *bump* of self-conceit is wonderfully developed. He is one of those gentlemen who occasionally find their way into the Capitol, indulging an extrava-

gant idea of the honor and glory of being an Assemblyman. Mr. Van Horn never forgets, for a moment, that he is a member of the Legislature. Mr. Van Horn considers that the eyes of the people are upon him; wherefore Mr. Van Horn sometimes renders himself ridiculous. Nevertheless, Mr. Van Horn has many good qualities. He is an honest, respectable, worthy man. In the sphere wherein nature designed he should walk he is well enough, yet it cannot be denied that he is far better calculated to shine in a woolen factory or potato field than in the Council Chamber of the State.

JAMES G. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh was born on the 26th of June, 1819, in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., and is of English and Dutch descent. His paternal ancestors settled on the banks of the Hudson, near Stuyvesant Landing, and subsequently removed to Chatham. His father, John J. Van Valkenburgh, is still living, at an advanced age, and has been a prominent and influential man in that section of the State. Mr. Van Valkenburgh was educated in a common school, and spent some time at the Kinderhook academy. He then spent some time in his father's store, and has since been engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. He was President of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, in 1858, and was elected to the seat he now occupies by over six hundred and fifty majority. His first vote was cast for Gen. Harrison, for President, and he was always a Whig till the dismemberment of that party, when he joined the Republicans. He is a man of ability and

influence, enjoying an unusual degree of personal and political popularity in Columbia county, and has already proven himself an honest and faithful representative. Mr. Van Valkenburgh was married on the 13th of September, 1843, to Miss Eveline Wilbur, and, like the Quaker, believes in that religion which teaches that thirty-two quarts make a bushel.

ULYSSES WARNER.

Mr. Warner is a native of the town of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., and is the son of John Warner, who was born in Massachusetts, and who was one of the early settlers of that town. His father is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Post, and who is a native of Southampton, near the east end of Long Island, is, also, living at the age of seventy-four. They are both now living with the subject of this sketch, at Orleans, in his native county.

Mr. Warner was born on the 7th of May, 1812, about one half mile east of the village of Orleans, and about sixty rods from where he now resides. He was educated in a common and select school, and was for some time a pupil of Judge Marvin, of Chautauque county. After concluding his education, he taught a short time, and then engaged, with his brother, in the tanning and shoemaking business. He was afterwards engaged in the mercantile trade some three years, and then became a farmer, which has always since been his occupation. He has held various town offices where he resides; was elected a Justice of the Peace when only twenty-one

years of age; and was subsequently re-elected, holding the position some three years. He was, also, a Justice of the Sessions, during the years 1855 and '56, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of Ontario county. He has, also, been quite prominent in military life, having advanced as high as Colonel of his regiment, and is, in every relation of life, a popular man. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, of the old Hunker school; is a devoted disciple of the cause of Temperance; and is a fair speaker, frequently taking the stump in his town and district. Mr. Warner was married in 1835, to Miss Mary Ann Rice, who died in 1842, and in 1843, he was married to his present wife, Miss Eliza Ann Jones. He attends the Baptist church, to which his wife belongs.

RUSSELL WEAVER.

This gentleman belongs to that class of men who quietly come into and go out of the world, without attracting any special attention — a class of men of whom subsequent generations know but precious little. Mr. Weaver is an honest farmer, residing at Brownville, in Jefferson county, and was elected to the Assembly by over one thousand majority. He has been a resident of that section of the State for some years; is a man of some personal influence; and is the successor of the Hon. George Babbitt, one of the most clever and industrious little fellows in the last Legislature. He is a strong Republican, clinging with unusual tenacity to the men and measures of that party, and is one of the most obedient political high privates in

ather branch of the Legislature. Success to Mr. Warner in his legislative career, for he evidently needs encouragement.

WESLEY J. WEIANT.

Mr. Weiant is a native of Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., where he was born in 1811, and is of French and German descent. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in that section of the State, and participated actively in the struggle for American Independence. His father, George Weiant, who was a merchant, died in 1855, in Haverstraw, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Weiant received nothing more in the way of an education than an ordinary common schooling, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in his father's store. He is now engaged in the manufacture of bricks, and has always sustained the reputation of an industrious and successful business man. In 1857, he was Supervisor of the town where he resides, and was elected to the present Legislature by a complimentary majority. He was, also, a member of the last House, where he occupied an influential position on the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, and proved himself a quiet, unostentatious, though industrious and efficient member of that body. He has always been an old-fashioned Democrat of the national stamp; cast this first vote for Gen. Jackson, in 1832; and has always been an active and influential politician. Mr. Weiant was married in 1836, to Miss Catharine Rose; has been a member of the Methodist church since 1842, and is a man of an exemplary private character.

BENJAMIN F. WIGGINS.

Mr. Wiggins was born in 1829 in Greenport, Suffolk county, N. Y., and has always since been a resident of that county. He is a son of Benjamin Wiggins, who was of English descent, and who died in 1847, universally respected as a high-minded, honorable, and useful man. Mr. Wiggins was educated at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he graduated in 1853. He was educated for a teacher, and has been partly so engaged since leaving college. He was formerly a Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Scott in 1852. He became a member of the American party, at its first organization, in his native county in 1853, and has always since adhered firmly to its principles, although elected to his present position by a combination of Americans and Republicans, in his district. He is a good speaker, and has not unfrequently addressed his fellow-citizens on the stump and in behalf of the cause of Temperance. Although among the youngest members of the House, he is a man of talent and energy, and is doubtless destined to advance still higher in the scale of usefulness and honor. Mr. Wiggins is still single, and attends the Congregational church.

JOHN WILEY.

Mr. Wiley was born in Dalton, Berkshire county, Mass., on the 24th of December, 1794, and is, therefore, one of the oldest men in the Assembly. He is a son of Samuel Wiley, who was of Irish descent, and who died

in the town of Seyden, Lewis county N. Y., in 1812, and is the grandson of John Wiley, who was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and who served as a Major in the American army, during the Revolution.

Mr. Wiley came to the State of New York in 1808. He was educated in a common school in his native State, and is now engaged in farming in Springwater, Livingston county, where he has resided for forty years. During the past two years he has occupied the position, at that place, of Commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund, and was elected to the Assembly by a majority of over three hundred. He was originally a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party has been a member of the Republican party. He is an influential man; an active intelligent politician, and during the past thirty years, has had more or less experience in public speaking. Mr. Wiley was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Southworth, of Litchfield, Conn., in 1817, and in 1828 married his present wife, Miss Julia B., daughter of Robert Hyde, of Virginia, and a niece of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, of Baltimore, Maryland. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOSEPH WILSON.

Mr. Wilson is one of those quiet, observing, and unassuming men, who seldom fail to wield a heavy influence among their fellow-citizens, and occupies a high rank among the most efficient and substantial members of the House. He is a native of the county of Dunehgell, Ireland, and is the son of James Wilson, who died in that country about the year 1814. Mr.

Wilson came to America in 1826, with his mother, who died in 1842, at an advanced age, and settled in the city of New York. He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen, engaged in the marble cutting business, in the city of Brooklyn, where he has since resided. He has, since then, been extensively engaged in that occupation, and has been an active and successful business man. He has held the position of Alderman, in that city, some eight years, and, in 1853, was Chairman of the Board, acting a short time as Mayor. He has, also, been a member of the Board of Education about ten years, and stands deservedly high as a man of influence and worth. He has always been an uncompromising Democrat, of the Hard Shell school, and for many years has been a member of the Democratic General Committee of Kings county. Mr. Wilson was married in 1834, to Miss Elisa Newell, and belongs to the Dutch Reformed church.

PETER WINTERMUTE.

Mr. Wintermute is a native of Sussex county, N. J. and was born on the 20th of August, 1806. He is of Dutch and partially of English descent, and is a descendent of one of three brothers who originally came to this country; the first of whom, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Sussex county, N. J.; the second of whom settled in Canada; and the third, in the valley of the Wyoming, where he and his family were present at the famous massacre, during the Revolution. His father, Peter Wintermute, died in New Jersey, in 1837.

Mr. Wintermute received a common school education in his native place, and was engaged in farming until after his father's death, when he embarked in the mercantile trade, in which he has been very successful. He never held any prominent public position till his election to the present House, but is a man of judgment, and will doubtless make an excellent representative. He was formerly a Whig, and an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of the gallant and patriotic Clay, but since the abandonment by that party of its organization, has been a member of the Republican party. He has had some experience as a public speaker, and is one of the most popular men in Chemung county, where he now resides. Mr. Wintermute was married in 1841 to Miss Emeline, daughter of Deacon David Lane, of Orange county, and is an anti-Hardshell Baptist

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WILLIAM WOODBURY.

Mr. Woodbury was born in Leicester, Worcester county, Mass., in 1796. His parents were of genuine Puritan stock, and their ancestors were, for a long period of years, residents of Sutton, Mass. His mother died in Bangor, Maine, in 1808, and his father, Aaron Woodbury, in Groton, N. Y., in the year 1840. Mr. Woodbury received his education, chiefly, in the common schools of his native State, and being left an orphan, at the age of twelve, and the oldest of seven children, without any means of support, save his industry, he employed himself in various ways until he was twenty-one years of age. He then removed into New York, and settled in Groton, Tompkins county, where

he taught school, during the winter, for five successive years, and in 1822 purchased fifty acres of land, since which time he has been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has held various town offices, including Supervisor, which he filled some ten years, and has been a Justice of the Peace. He enjoys a high degree of personal popularity wherever he is known, and was elected to the Assembly by a majority of fourteen hundred. He was a Democrat till 1848, when he supported the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and was a member of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Saratoga in 1854. Mr. Woodbury was married in 1822, to Miss Louisa Raymond, of Athol, Mass., a most worthy lady of Puritanical descent, and has been a member of the Congregational church since 1832.

CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF.

Mr. Woodruff is a man of some legislative ability and influence, and hails from the city of New York, where he occupies the position of a clerk in the City Hall. He was elected to his present place in the Assembly by a majority of over six hundred and fifty, and is the successor of the Hon. Richard Winne, a young gentleman of some importance in the last House. Mr. Woodruff is industrious and energetic in the discharge of his official duties, and although hitherto occupying a comparatively obscure position among his fellow-citizens, may gather a few laurels before the close of the session. He has always been a Democrat, but is not over scrupulous in his political views, and could easily turn his political coat, without any very serious compunction of conscience if his own private interests demanded the sacrifice.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG.

Mr. Young is one of the most quiet, intelligent, industrious, honest, and popular men in either branch of the Legislature, and the people of the city of Albany may well felicitate themselves upon the fact, that they have such an able representative in that body.

Mr. Young is a native of the town of Berne, Albany county, N. Y., where he was born on the 5th of December, 1816. He is descended from a family who settled on Long Island, long before the American Revolution, and is a son of the late Rev. James Young, who was a Methodist clergyman of high respectability and influence in the neighborhood where he resided. He was educated for the law, and pursued his legal studies in the office of the late Teunis Van Vechten, of Albany, and acquired many of his excellent qualities from the example of that indefatigable, upright, and good man. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Young opened an office in Albany, where he has been successfully engaged in practice ever since. He has held the office of Recorder in that city, discharging his duties with the most satisfactory success, and has always been a Democrat of the Anti-Lecompton stamp. His views and feelings on all matters of a State and National character are intensely conservative and democratic, and is entitled to much praise from the friends of Popular Sovereignty—the right of the people to govern themselves—for the bold and fearless manner in which he came forward, as the candidate, for his present position, of that class of voters who have repudiated the Kansas policy of the National administration. He possesses a large fund of general information, on all matters of a scientific, lite-

rary, and political character, and is an invaluable man in the city of which he is a resident. Mr. Young is unmarried, and occupies a high position in private as well as in public life.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY,

With the Districts and Counties they represent, Post Office address, and Politics.

Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, *Speaker*, Oswego co., Rep.

Dis.	Assemblymen.	Counties.	P. O. Address.	Pol.
2.	Abbott, Chauncey M.,	Cayuga,	Niles	R.
5.	Andrus, Lucius C.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	R.
3.	Aylworth, Orin,	Onondaga,	Fabius,	R.
1.	Baker, Marsena,	Cattaraugus,	Farmersville,	R.
2.	Batcheller, George S.,	Saratoga,	Batchellerville,	R.
3.	Bingham, Anson,	Rensselaer,	Nassau,	R.
1.	Bliss, Henry,	Chautauque,	Sherman,	R.
1.	Boughton, Chauncey	Saratoga,	Half-Moon,	A.
1.	Bowen, Daniel,	Erie,	Buffalo,	A
2.	Briggs, William,	St. Lawrence,	Ogdensburgh,	R.
2.	Brockway, Beman,	Oswego,	Pulaski,	R.
2.	Buffington, William, Jr.,	Cattaraugus,	Cattaraugus,	R.
1.	Bump, Osborne E.,	Broome,	Osborne Hol'w,	R.
1.	Bushnell, Gideon E.,	Sullivan,	Claryville,	D.
2.	Carpenter, Albert,	Ulster,	Modena,	A.
1.	Chamberlain, Jacob P.,	Seneca,	Seneca Falls,	R.
10.	Chanler, John W.,	New York,	New York,	D.
11.	Childs, Noah A.,	New York,	New York,	D.
15.	Childs, Stephen S.,	New York,	New York,	R.
1.	Christie, Robert, Jr.,	Richmond,	Bay View,	D.
2.	Clark, Henry B.,	Rensselaer,	Hoosick,	A.
1.	Cobb, William,	Allegany,	Spring Mills,	R

Dis.	Assemblymen.	Counties.	P. O. Address.	Pol.
2.	Coburn, Noah M.,	Madison,	Stockbridge,	R.
3.	Coit, James J.,	Oswego,	Central Sq're,	R.
1.	Coleman, Thomas,	Rensselaer,	Troy,	A.
4.	Collins, Lorenzo D.,	Albany,	West Troy,	R.
7.	Conkling, Frederick A.,	New York,	New York,	R.
2.	Cornelius, Richard J.,	Suffolk,	Amityville,	D.
3.	Costello, Patrick C.,	Oneida,	Camden,	R.
1.	Creble, Henry,	Albany,	Feura Bush,	D.
2.	Crocker, Wickham R.,	Steuben,	Cameron,	R.
2.	Davis, Joseph,	Orange,	Middletown,	R.
3.	Duryea, Harmanus B.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	R.
1.	Earll, David,	Tioga,	Tioga Centre,	R.
1.	Eveland, Abel,	Steuben,	Bradford,	R.
2.	Farnum, Samuel J.,	Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	R.
2.	Filkins, Morgan L.,	Albany,	Albany,	A.
2.	Fitzgerald, Michael,	New York,	New York,	D.
3.	Fish, Furman,	Jefferson,	Cape Vincent,	R.
1.	Fuller, Samuel W.,	Livingston,	Conesus Cent.,	R.
4.	Gardner, Thomas,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	D.
1.	Godard, Harlow,	St. Lawrence,	Richville,	R.
4.	Gover, William,	New York,	New York,	D.
2.	Grant, Judson L.,	Chenango,	Smithville Fl'ts	R.
1.	Graves, Henry K.,	Wayne,	South Butler,	R.
1.	Graves, Solomon,	Herkimer,	Gravesville,	R.
2.	Green, Lester,	Herkimer,	Danube,	R.
1.	Hall, Monroe,	Essex,	Jay,	R.
1.	Heermance, Henry P.,	Columbia,	Glencoe Mills,	R.
1.	Holmes, Arthur,	Cortland,	McGrawville,	R.
1.	Holt, Elias C.,	Wyoming,	Bennington,	R.
3.	Hubbell, Gaylord B.,	Westchester,	Sing Sing,	R.
1.	Hutchinson, Almanzor,	Orleans,	Gaines,	R.
6.	Jeremiah, George A.,	New York,	New York,	D.
1.	Johnson, Barna R.,	Delaware,	Downsville,	R.
3.	King, John S.,	Erie,	Williamsville,	R.
3.	Ladew, Abraham D.,	Ulster,	The Corner,	R.

Dis.	Assemblymen.	Counties.	P. O. Address.	Pol
2.	Laing, John A.,	Wayne,	Marion,	R.
1.	Lamont, William C.,	Schoharie,	Charlotteville,	D.
2.	Law, Samuel A.,	Delaware,	Meredith,	A.
1.	Lawrence, Edward A.,	Queens,	Flushing,	D.
2.	Lockhart, Alfred,	Allegany,	Angelica,	R.
1.	Longenhelt, George F.,	Otsego,	South Valley,	R.
2.	Loomis, Edward,	Oneida,	Westmoreland,	R.
1.	Lyon, Harrison A.,	Monroe,	Brighton,	R.
1.	Lyon, Lyman R.,	Lewis,	Lyon's Falls,	R.
1.	Mackin, James,	Dutchess,	Fishkill L'ding	R.
17.	McLeod, James,	New York,	Harlem,	D.
1.	Macomber, Augustus R.,	Greene,	Windham Cen.	D.
1.	Mallery, James H.,	Orange,	Newburgh,	D.
18.	Masterson, Peter,	New York,	New York,	D.
2.	Meeks, Robert L.,	Queens,	Jamaica,	R.
1.	Mekeel, Isaac D.,	Schuyler,	Searsburgh,	R.
6.	Messerole, Abraham, Jr.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	R.
2.	Miller, Henry B.,	Erie,	Buffalo,	R.
1.	Moore, Marcus D.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	A.
1.	Morris, Daniel,	Yates,	Rushville,	R.
1.	Moulton, Elbridge G.,	Genesee,	Alexander,	R.
2.	Northup, James M.,	Washington,	Hartford,	R.
14.	Opdyke, George,	New York,	New York,	R.
1.	Palmer, Grant B.,	Chenango,	Columbus,	R.
2.	Palmer, Sidney E.,	Chautauque,	Vermont,	R.
1.	Parlin, Martin L.,	Franklin,	Malone,	R.
1.	Payne, William W.,	Cayuga,	Auburn,	R.
1.	Pelton, Edwin A.,	Putnam,	Cold Spring,	R.
1.	Pendell, Elisha,	Warren,	Athol,	R.
3.	Perry, Alphonso,	Monroe,	Clarkson,	R.
1.	Pierce, Lewis W.,	Clinton,	Plattsburgh,	R.
3,	Plato, John T.,	Steuben,	Jasper,	R.
2.	Pond, Elias,	Monroe,	Rochester,	R.
2.	Powell, Shotwell,	Ontario,	Naples,	R.
1.	Ranney, Luke,	Onondaga,	Elbridge,	R.

Dis.	Assemblymen.	Counties.	P. O. Address.	Pol.
8.	Reilly, James J., ...	New York, ..	New York,....	D.
1.	Rider, Simeon, ...	Madison, ...	De Ruyter, ...	R.
4.	Rogers, Wilson, ...	Erie,.....	Collins, ...	R.
16.	Rutherford, James C.,...	New York,..	New York, ...	D.
1.	Scholefield, Charles M., .	Oneida, ...	Whitesboro,..	R.
2.	See, James S., ...	Westchester,.	Tarrytown,...	R.
5.	Shaw, John J.,.....	New York, ..	New York,....	D.
3.	Shepard, Oscar F., ...	St. Lawrence,	Lawrenceville,	R.
2.	Slocum, Henry W., ...	Onondaga, ..	Syracuse, ...	R.
1.	Smith, Jacob L., ...	New York, ..	New York,....	D.
1.	Snell, Jeremiah,.....	Montgomery,.	Port Jackson,.	A.
9.	Spencer, Charles S., ...	New York,..	New York,...	R.
1.	Spencer, Henry W.,.....	Ful. & Ham.,	N. Broadalbin,	A.
2.	Stewart, Patrick S., ...	Jefferson, ...	Carthage, ...	R.
2.	St. John, David B.,.....	Otsego, ...	Edmeston, ...	R.
1.	Suydam, Edmond,.....	Ulster,.....	Rondout,.....	D.
2.	Sweeney, James, ...	Niagara, ...	Tonawanda,..	R.
1.	Thomas, Charles, ...	Schenectady,	Schenectady, .	R.
4.	Thomas, Didymus,.....	Oneida, ...	Remsen,.....	R.
1.	Thompson, Andrew, ...	Washington,.	Greenwich, ...	R.
12	Tomlinson, Theodore E., .	New York, ..	New York, ...	D.
7	Tuthill, Franklin, ...	Kings, ...	Brooklyn, ...	R.
1.	Van Cortlandt, Agustus,.	Westchester,.	South Yonkers	D.
1.	Van Horn, Burt,.....	Niagara, ...	Newfane, ...	R.
2.	Van Volkenburgh, James,	Columbia, ..	Chatham Cent.	R.
1.	Warner, Ulysses, ...	Ontario,.....	Orleans,.....	D.
1.	Weaver, Russell,.....	Jefferson, ...	Brownville,...	R.
1.	Weiant, Wesley J., ...	Rockland, ...	N. Haverstraw	D.
1.	Wiggins, Benjamin F., ..	Suffolk, ...	Greenport,....	R.
2.	Wiley, John, ...	Livingston,..	Springwater,..	R.
1.	Wilson, Joseph, ...	Kings, ...	Brooklyn, ...	D.
1.	Wintermute, Peter, ...	Chemung, ...	Horse Heads,.	R.
1.	Woodbury, William, ...	Tompkins,...	Groton, ...	R.
8.	Woodruff, Christian B., .	New York, ..	New York,....	D.
3.	Young, William A.,.....	Albany, ...	Albany, ...	Ind.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means.—Conkling, Hall, Duryea, L. R Lyon, Chanler, Lawrence, Boughton.

Commerce and Navigation.—Tuthill, Shaw, Chamberlain, Lockhart, Christie.

Canals.—Hutchinson, Collins, Stewart, Bowen, Brockway, Wintermute, Van Cortlandt.

Railroads.—Godard, Wiley, Grant, Rider, Fitzgerald

Banks.—Davis, Opdyke, Payne, Coleman, Warner.

Insurance.—Opdyke, Messerole, Scholefield, N. A. Childs, Saydam.

Two-third and Three-fifth Bills.—Meeks, C. S. Spencer, Earll, Macomber, Tomlinson.

Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools.—Van Horn, S. Graves, Holmes, Tomlinson, Van Cortlandt.

Grievances.—Green, Longenhelt, Pendell, Moulton, Smith.

Privileges and Elections.—Cobb, Powell, Eveland, Carpenter, Woodruff.

Petitions of Aliens—Scholefield, Fish, Parlin, Macomber, Cornelius.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.—Perry, L. E. Palmer, Wiggins, Meeks, Heermance.

Claims.—Shepard, Mackin, St. John, Ranney, Jeremiah.

Internal affairs of Towns and Counties.—Hall, Mackin, D. Thomas, Andrus, Jeremiah.

Medical Societies and Colleges.—Loomis, Crocker, S. S. Childs, Holt, Snell.

State Charitable Institutions.—Briggs, H. K. Graves, Baker, Masterson, Creble.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages.—Pond, Moore, Sweeney, J. J. Reilly, Mallery.

Manufacture of Salt.—Slocum, Payne, Bump, McLeod, King.

Trade and Manufactures. —Farnum, Costello, Laing, Northup, Gardner.

State Prisons.—Abbott, Hubbell, Pierce, G. B. Palmer, Clark.

Engrossed Bills.—Thompson, Earll, Holt, Gover, Carpenter.

Militia and Public Defence.—Duryea, See, Slocum, Pelton, Lawrence.

Roads and Bridges.—Buffington, Van Valkenburgh, Eveland, Weiant, Filkins.

Public Lands.—H. A. Lyon, Woodbury, Powell, Fish, Weiant.

Indian Affairs.—Wiggins, Aylworth, Rogers, Northup, Bushnell.

Charitable and Religious Societies.—Hubbell, Ladew, Coburn, Weaver, Fitzgerald.

Agriculture.—Fuller, Mekeel, Coit, L. R. Lyon, Law.

Public Printing.—Bliss, Thompson, Miller, Gover, Law.

Expenditures of the Executive Department.—Moulton. C. Thomas, Plato, Rutherford, H. W. Spencer.

Expenditures of the House.—Crocker, See, Farnum, Bump, Wilson.

Judiciciary.—Morris, Johnson, C. S. Spencer, Bingham, Batcheller, Young, Lamont.

Joint Library.—S. Graves, Andrus, H. A. Lyon, Chandler, Law.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Name.	Office.	County.
Samuel P. Allen,...	Clerk,.....	Monroe.
James Terwilliger,..	Journal Clerk,.....	Onondagua.
Charles G. Fairman,	Deputy Clerk,.. ...	Chemung.
Asahel N. Cole,....	do	Alleghany.
William Hotchkiss,.	do	Warren.
Henry W. Dwight,.	Sergeant-at-Arms,...	Cayuga.
Simeon Dillingham,.	Postmaster,.....	St. Lawrence.
Richard U. Owens,..	Doorkeeper, ...	Oneida.
Henry W. Shipman.	1st Ass'nt Doorkeeper,	Broome.
Samuel Ten Eyck,..	2d do	Madison.
James C. Clark,...	3d do	Warren.
George R. Waldron,	Librarian,.....	Madison.
Joseph Garlinghouse,	Janitor,.....	Cayuga.
Nathaniel Goodwin,.	Sup't Senate Chamber,	Albany.
Nicholas A.Finnegen,	Assistant Postmaster,	do
Alfred Hoyt,.....	Bank Messenger,....	Monroe.
William Quinn,....	Page,.....	Albany.
Dwight Reed,.....	do	Livingston.
George Schermerhorn	do	Herkimer.
Chas. Garlinghouse,.	do	Ontario.
Arthur S. Knight,..	do	Albany.
Thomas P. Graham,	do	Rensselaer.
John Stephenson,..	do	Albany.

REPORTERS.

Name.	Paper.
T. S. Gillett,.....	Albany Evening Journal.
D. A. Manning,.....	Albany Atlas and Argus.
M. H. Rooker,.....	Independent Press.
Wm. H. Bogart,.....	N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.
C. T. Smith,.....	.....

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Office.	County.
William Richardson,	Clerk,	Albany.
Corn. S. Underwood,	Journal Clerk,	Cayuga.
Luther Caldwell,	Assistant Clerk,	Rockland.
Abel Godard,	Engrossing Clerk,	St. Lawrence.
Laurin L. Rose,	Senior Deputy,	Wayne.
Philan. R. Jennings,	Junior Deputy,	Suffolk.
Jerome A. Lake,	Asst. Journal Clerk,	Livingston.
Franklin A. Knapp,	Librarian,	Jefferson.
Henry Stines,	Assistant Librarian,	Niagara.
Daniel M. Prescott,	Sergeant-at-Arms,	Oneida.
George C. Dennis,	Doorkeeper,	Washington.
Joseph Ball,	First Ast. Doorkeeper,	Erie.
John J. Stevens,	Sec. Asst. Doorkeper,	New York.
Charles D. Easton,	Asst. Serg't-at-Arms,	Montgomery.
Hugh Magee,	Post Master,	Steuben.
James H. Wild,	Asst. Post Master,	Columbia.
George H. Knapp,	Doorkeeper, ladies gal.	Dutchess.
Henry B. Baxter,	Doorkeeper, gent's "	Cattaraugus.
Timothy B. Rice,	Asst. Doorkeeper,	Otsego.
J. Seymour Matthews,	"	New York.
Edward Johnson,	"	Delaware.
Gurdon B. Taylor,	"	Orleans.
Daniel O. Cleveland,	"	Fulton.
John L. Lake,	"	Oswego.
Mark M. Lewis,	"	Albany.
Glen V. R. Drum,	Keeper Ass. Chamber,	Rensselaer.
Volney Eaton,	Janitor,	Herkimer.

REPORTERS.

Name.	Paper.	Residence.
D. A. Levien,	Associated Press,	Albany.
George Dawson,	Albany Evening Journal,	Albany.
E. K. Olmsted,	Albany Atlas & Argus,	New York.

Name.	Paper.	Residence
Philip Snyder,	Albany Statesman,	Albany.
Hugh J. Hastings,	Albany Knickerbocker,	Albany.
R. M. Griffin,	Albany Standard,	Albany.
J. C. Cuyler,	Albany Express,	Albany.
J. F. Cleveland,	New York Tribune,	New York.
Alexander Wilder,	New York Evening Post,	Kings.
W. M. Gillespie,	New York Express,	New York.
John Sharts,	New York Herald,	Albany.
Thomas T. Everett,	N. Y. Commercial Adv.,	New York.
Edgar McMullen,	Brooklyn Evening Journal,	Kings.
John B. Stonehouse	Elmira Daily Advertiser,	Albany.
Geo. W. Bull,	Buffalo Republic,	Erie.
W. W. Chubbuck,	Utica Morning Herald,	Oneida.
A. W. Mattice,	Putnam Free Press & others,	Putnam.
G. W. Bungay,	Central Independent,	Oneida.
Anson G. Chester,	Syracuse Journal,	Onondaga.

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Hon. JOHN F. MCJILTON, Baltimore, Md.
Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, "
Hon. O. B. WHEELER, Sullivan county, N. Y.
Hon. GEORGE Y. JOHNSON, Albany co., N. Y.
Hon. S. A. LAW, Delaware county, N. Y.
JAMES L. TORBERT, Esq., New Orleans, La.
Hon. H. S. FITCH, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. THOMAS H. CLAY, Lexington Ky.
Hon. JOHN SANDERS, Schenectady, N. Y.
DANL. S. WOLFINGER, Esq., Washington co., Md.

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